

VOL. 47.

HUNS ATTACKED IN VAIN LAST NIGHT

Were Repulsed by Gen. Joffre's Forces at Several Points

MADE ATTEMPTS TO NORTH OF ARRAS

Hand Grenades Used at "The Labyrinth;" French Airmen Busy

Paris, July 10.—Violent night attacks by the Germans at several points were repulsed by the French, according to the statement issued by the war office to-day.

French aviators were increasingly active during the past 24 hours, bombing railway stations at Arnaeville and Bayonneville, as well as German barracks at Norroy.

The statement follows:

"To the north of Arras certain attempts at attack on the part of the Germans last night, directed against our positions on the road from Angres to Souchez, were repulsed. At 'The Labyrinth' there was fighting last night with hand grenades, but without a change in the front lines.

"In the Champagne district, along the front between Perthes and Beausejour, between Hill No. 196 and the fort, a German attack was dispersed with perceptible loss of life.

"In Lorraine an enemy battalion attacked our positions near Leintrey, but was repulsed.

"There is nothing otherwise to report for the night, with the exception of certain artillery engagements, notably in the forest of Apremont, in the forest of Le Prete and at Fontenelle, where the Germans did not deliver any counter-attack, but contented themselves with directing artillery fire on two different occasions against the positions they had lost."

"A record of the prisoners made in the combat of July 8 gives a total of 881, including 21 officers.

"French aviators yesterday bombed the railroad stations at Arnaeville and Bayonneville, as well as the military barracks at Norroy. Twenty-two shells and 100 steel arrows were thrown down."

UNDER NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH FLAGS

Germans Are Planting Mines in Waters Off Archangel; Russia

New York, July 10.—Officers and passengers of the Russian steamship Czar, which arrived here to-day from Archangel, said they had sighted in the White Sea on June 27, when within a day's run of Archangel, a wrecked steamer floating bottom up in the sea.

The identity of the ship could not be determined as the name on her stern had been partly obliterated, only the letters U. M. I. O., and beneath, the letters O. N. D. O., showing. The latter were thought to have been part of the name of the port of registry. The bows of the ship had been smashed in, evidently by a mine or torpedo.

Frank C. Ormsby, one of the passengers who saw the wreck, said that he was returning from Archangel after a ten days' stay.

The ship that I sailed on reached Archangel June 16," Mr. Ormsby said. "We had been warned by wireless to look out for mines. On the day before we arrived two British freighters were struck by mines. In the White Sea on June 17 a Norwegian freighter was damaged badly, and on June 22 the British steamship Twilight was hit and disabled. Russian warships, sent out to search for the mines on June 21, destroyed three with gunfire. Six more were picked up."

"As no German vessels have been seen in the White Sea since the war started," Mr. Ormsby added, "it is believed by the Russian authorities that German plotters, operating under the Swedish and Norwegian flags, are engaged in sowing the mines in the path of vessels entering the Russian port."

"Archangel is congested with freight of all kinds," Mr. Ormsby said. "This is mainly due to lack of railroads leading away from the port."

TOOK NEW GROUND AND CAPTURED PRISONERS

London, July 10.—The capture of several thousand Austrian prisoners and the taking of many positions by the Italians in a series of desperate charges on the Corso plateau yesterday were reported to-day in special dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Chiasso, Switzerland.

The battle of the Corso plateau has raged for six days.

PRESIDENT'S NOTE STILL UNANSWERED

Savages Have Not Given Assurance Asked for in United States' Note

ONLY DEFINITE PROPOSAL MADE WILL BE REJECTED

Reference to Lusitania Has Created Profound Impression at Washington

Washington, July 10.—Although the official text of Germany's note on submarine warfare had not reached here early to-day, the press copy, which was read by officials, was accepted as verification of earlier impressions that Germany had refused to give the United States the assurance asked for in the American note of June 9.

Everywhere in official quarters the character of the reply was discussed, along with the probable action that the United States would be compelled to take as a result of Germany's unwillingness to concede to Americans the right to travel on the high seas on peaceful merchantmen of any nationality.

President Wilson will start from Cornish, N. H., to-day to consider with his cabinet the grave situation impending.

Those in official quarters familiar with diplomatic precedents and the progressive development of the American attitude believed that, having stated its position and asked for assurances which now have been refused, the only course left open for the United States seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established under the rules of international law. This would mean, in effect, that the United States would await a violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for the rights asserted.

There was a revival of talk concerning the severance of diplomatic relations.

Germany's complete evasion of liability for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania has revived the subject most acutely, according to well informed persons.

Analyzing the German answer to-day, officials found little on which it appeared that the negotiations could be prolonged further.

The United States had devoted its attention to the principle that Americans should be able to travel on the high seas in unarmed and unresisting belligerent merchant ships of any nationality, in accordance with previously recognized principles of international law. Assurances had been asked that before any destruction should be attempted the visit and search of peaceful vessels and the transfer of passengers and crews to a place of safety would be accomplished. It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital question.

The expression by Germany of a "confident hope" that the United States "would assume to guarantee that those vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed-upon by naval authorities by both sides," left the inference in the minds of many officials that Germany was prepared to destroy American passenger ships if they were found to be carrying contraband.

The reference in the note to the Lusitania tragedy created a profound impression. After having asked the United States in the first place to consider that the Lusitania in reality was an armed auxiliary cruiser and carried high explosives, which the American government, it now seemed, had formally justified the action of the submarine-commander-in-sinking the vessel, thereby refusing to disavow the act as the United States had requested.

The only definite proposal made by Germany to change the present status—the suggestion that four enemy ships could sail under the American flag if neutral passenger facilities proved inadequate—was considered certain of rejection, because, aside from other considerations of principle involved, the United States could not undertake to guarantee any non-interference with the lawful shipment of contraband from its shores to any of the belligerents.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED SAIL FOR EUROPE

New York, July 10.—Eighteen hundred passengers left here to-day on board steamships bound for the belligerent countries of Europe. Every cabin of the American liner St. Louis, for Liverpool, is occupied. That vessel carries 625 in all.

As a result of the explosion on board the Minnehaha, precautions were taken at the American Line pier and only those who could establish their right to go on board the steamship were allowed to do so.

The French liner Espagne carries 450 passengers for Bordeaux while Italian liners carry 700 for Naples.

TURKISH REGIMENT WIPE OUT; TRENCHES CAPTURED

Paris, July 10.—The annihilation of an entire Turkish regiment at the Dardanelles was announced to-day by the French war office.

The statement added that the allies had taken several lines of Turkish trenches on the Gallipoli Peninsula near the point known as Haricot, and that fighting was continuing with unparalleled violence.

FIENDS TRIED TO SINK KIRKOSWALD

Nine Bombs Found in Cargo After She Had Reached Marseilles

HIDDEN IN BAGS OF SUGAR, SAY OFFICERS

New York, July 10.—Nine bombs were found aboard the steamship Kirkoswald at Marseilles when the vessel went to discharge her cargo of sugar from New York after her last outward voyage, according to the Kirkoswald's officers, who reached here to-day on the steamship's return trip.

The bombs were hidden in bags of sugar taken aboard at the Fabre Line port in Brooklyn," the ship's officers said.

The Kirkoswald, flying the British flag, sailed from New York May 2 for Marseilles. This was about the time that the activities of the bomb-placers, so far as disclosed, reached their height.

Of the three other vessels which it was learned recently sailed out of New York with bombs secreted in their cargoes, two departed within a few days of the Kirkoswald. These were the Lord Erne, sailing April 29, and the Bankdale, which left here May 7. Like the Kirkoswald, both these vessels were British, and both sailed for a French port—Havre.

The places where the explosives had been placed in the ball-like bombs were sealed with soft talcum or grease, sealed over the opening apparently with the idea of producing combustion in the heat of the hold. Beneath the grease in each bomb was a percussion cap.

HOLLAND LOOKS TO THE UNITED STATES

Expects Republic to Guard the Rights of Neutral Nations

New York, July 10.—Holland is relying on the United States firmly to establish the rights of neutral nations during the war, according to the Rev. Tertius Van Dyke, who for six months acted as secretary to his father, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American minister to Holland and Luxembourg. In his first public address since his return from Holland, the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke said that the Dutch government is in accord with President Wilson's policy as outlined in the American note he had received.

The United States had devoted its attention to the principle that Americans should be able to travel on the high seas in unarmed and unresisting belligerent merchant ships of any nationality, in accordance with previously recognized principles of international law. Assurances had been asked that before any destruction should be attempted the visit and search of peaceful vessels and the transfer of passengers and crews to a place of safety would be accomplished. It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital question.

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REPLY PLEASES THE BERLIN NEWSPAPERS

Berlin, July 10.—The German reply to the American note of July 9 with reference to Germany's submarine warfare and the American interests involved, finds unanimous praise in all the morning papers here. The comments are marked with a tone of exultation over the fact that the government refuses to abandon submarine warfare.

NO MORE DANGER.

New York, July 10.—J. P. Morgan, who was shot twice a week ago to-day by Erich Maenter, alias Frank Holt, was feeling very well to-day, it was said at his office. All apprehension as to Morgan's recovery had vanished. It was said,

"Morgan is in hospital, telephone touch with his office."

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Washington, July 10.—General Martin Trinca, who led the Carranza forces in the recent attack on Aguascalientes, was killed in the battle, according to a message received here to-day by the Villa agency.

PROBABLY WILL NOT REPLY IMMEDIATELY

Thought Wilson Will Allow Time for Public Sentiment to Crystallize

UNITED STATES STILL IS FACING SERIOUS PROBLEM

Officials Are Agreed That Pirates' Answer Does Not Meet the Case

Washington, July 10.—A disposition to await the return of President Wilson from Cornish, N. H., was the feeling in official quarters here to-day following publication of the German reply to the United States' note on submarine warfare.

Secretary Lansing stated that while he had no reason to doubt the correctness of the version transmitted in news dispatches, no formal consideration could be given to the question until Ambassador Gerard's official copy had been received. That probably would reach here late to-night. No word had been received to-day beyond the fact that it was being telegraphed between Berlin and the American legation at Copenhagen, whence it will be cabled through London to the United States.

Officials generally were agreed that the German reply was far from satisfactory and that the United States was faced with another situation in its relations with Germany. It was pointed out that the American government and Germany practically had reached a deadlock on the law in the case, neither side evidently being willing to recede from its position. The situation, it was thought, would resolve itself entirely into a question of policy to be decided by President Wilson.

Very large subscriptions are known to have been received from insurance companies, banks and commercial houses in the overseas dominions, as well as in Great Britain.

Lombard street's contribution, it is believed, will be \$1,000,000,000.

The total amount of new money subscribed is estimated at \$3,000,000,000. Together with this, the conversion of consols and the old war loan is expected to bring the aggregate amount asked. Therefore between \$4,500,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 will have been lent to the government in the course of three weeks.

Some disturbance is expected in the money market because of the large amount of money temporarily removed from circulation, but the government is understood to have arranged to release funds for market purposes at the earliest possible moment.

Subscriptions to the war loan from the United States are believed to have been relatively small.

Many of the largest subscriptions still

were arriving to-day and stacks of applications remain to be dealt with before the allotment is complete. As the flood will continue up to the first mail delivery on Monday, the present estimates of the country's response are likely to be subjected to considerable variation.

On the other hand there is a general belief that any further destruction of American lives in contravention of law would bring the situation to a sharp and critical juncture, which would make difficult the continuance of friendly relations.

The treatment of the Lusitania case, however, in the view of some officials, seems to offer a possible obstacle to a prolongation of the negotiations, as the United States asked for a disavowal of the act and has received none.

Washington, July 10.—Secretary Lansing will take the German note to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., as soon as the official text arrives. The president then will decide where he will return to Washington.

The president conferred with Secretary Tumulty at noon to-day and asked that Secretary Lansing bring the note to him.

The official text of the note probably was somewhere between Copenhagen and New York this forenoon on its way to the state department. The first word, that came to the state department to-day was that Ambassador Gerard had notified the telegraph office at Copenhagen late yesterday that it was on its way to the cable.

Officials thought the first sections would begin to come through to-night. The last note from Berlin took three hours to reach Washington. It will take several hours to decipher the text after it has arrived.

PREPARING NEW DEFENCES BEHIND PRESENT LINES

Rome, July 10.—Despairing of being able to hold their present lines against the attacking Italians, the Austrians, dispatches from the front to the Tribune say, are building new forts behind their present defences. Thousands of Russian prisoners are being employed in the construction of new trenches all along the Trentino and Isonzo fronts, and particular attention is being paid to new forts along the Vienna-Graz railway and the railway running to Trieste.

"On the Isonzo front on Wednesday," says one of the dispatches, "a company of Dalmatians suddenly threw down their arms and ran for the Italian lines, shouting for Italy. Before they reached the Italian lines the Austrians fired on them with artillery and machine guns, killing 28 of the would-be deserters."

DECLARES RUSSIA FEARS SWEDEN MAY ENTER WAR

New York, July 10.—Fearing that Sweden is about to enter the world war as an ally of Germany, Russia is rushing troops to and digging trenches on the Swedish frontier, according to Frank Ormsby, a machinery salesman who arrived here to-day from Archangel on the Russian-American liner Czar.

Inquiry at the offices of the liner confirmed Ormsby's statement.

London, July 10.—Wilson Must Make Savage Huns Understand, Say British Observers

Wilson Must Make Savage Huns Understand, Say British Observers

BRITISH WAR LOAN A GREAT SUCCESS

McKenna Announces That Subscriptions Have Satisfied His Expectations

ALLOTMENT HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED YET

London, July 10.—Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, this evening authorized the statement that the great British war loan had been supported in a way that had satisfied his expectations.

It was the general impression here that Germany had said nothing, that she simply was playing for time.

British statesmen and most of the newspapers declared that Germany simply had evaded President Wilson's demand for adherence to the rules of warfare on the sea, and it was stated freely that the American president finally would be forced to take a stand so strong that Germany would understand that he had meant what he said when the declaration was made that the United States would "omit no word or act" to ensure the safety of neutrals at sea.

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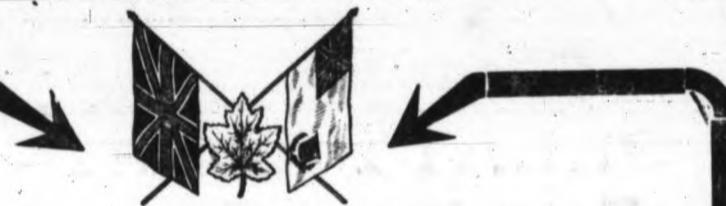
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PURITY ROLLED OATS 20-lb. sack \$1.00, 8-lb. sack...	40c
B. C. or ANTI-COMBINE GRANULATED SUGAR 100-lb. sk. \$7.60, 20-lb. sk... .	\$1.55
ST. CHARLES, B. C., or BUTTER- CUP MILK, 3 large cans.....	25c
FINEST JAPAN RICE, SAGO or TAPIOCA, 4 lbs. for.....	25c
MALKIN'S BEST TEA Ordinary 50c lb. Our price, lb.	40c
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DOES NOT WISH TO BE EMPEROR OF CHINA

Yuan Shi Kai Makes a Declaration While Talking to
Feng Kuo Chang

Peking, July 10.—A remarkable interview between President Yuan Shi Kai and General Feng Kuo Chang, in command of the forces on the lower Yangtse, is filling the Peking press. Referring to the many rumors afloat to the effect that titles of nobility were to be revived as a preliminary to a monarchy, the president stated definitely that even if he seized the throne that would not increase his present powers, while as for transmitting the imperial yellow to his sons, "none of them was fitted for that honor, which would mean the collapse of any new dynasty."

General Feng Kuo Chang interrupted, saying that the people of the south of China would not oppose any such change ultimately, though he thought it was too early now.

The president declared in a louder voice: "You and others still seem to believe I harbor secret ambitions. I affirm positively that when I sent my sons to study in England I privately ordered the purchase of a small estate there as a possible home. If the people of China insist on my acceptance of the sceptre, I shall leave this country and spend my remaining days abroad."

This undoubtedly is the most remarkable statement of policy made in China for years.

TRAIN WAS ROBBED; CONDUCTOR KILLED

Montgomery, Ala., July 10.—The Louisville & Nashville's New York and New Orleans Limited train was robbed shortly before 2 a. m. by two masked men south of Greenville, Ala. Conductor Phillip McRae, of Montgomery, was killed. The engine and the express and baggage cars were cut from the train and run down the track some distance. The bandits then robbed the express and mail cars and started the engine down the track wild.

Officers have gone in pursuit of the robbers.

AUSTRIANS ATTACKED AND WERE REPULSED

Gained No Ground; Reported
Italians Have Taken Sub-
urb of Gorizia

Rome, July 10.—Lieut.-General Count Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army, issued the following statement yesterday:

"In the Aoste valley the enemy made a daring effort to capture the summit of Bonzola, occupied by us, but were repulsed.

"In the upper Ansio valley our artillery opened fire on Blatzweil fort, seriously damaging it and causing a fire.

"The enemy on Thursday attacked our positions between Zeillenkofel and Crestavore, in Carnia, but were thrown back with a heavy loss. A night attack against Val Grande had the same result.

"Our artillery continues an effective fire on the defences of Malborghet and Predil pass. The situation along the remainder of the front is unchanged."

Vienna, July 10.—The following official statement was issued last evening:

"In the Italian theatre, on the front along the coastal district, all was quiet to-day. Italian airmen being forced to descend near Gorizia.

"In the Carinthian-Tyroline districts there have been artillery duels and skirmishes. The attacks by two enemy battalions against Col di Lina, near Buckenstein, were repulsed."

Chiasso, Switzerland, July 10.—After a violent battle the Italian troops took Pedgora, a suburb of Gorizia, commanding the railway bridge over the Isonzo river. On Monte Calvero the Austrians had constructed a series of trenches and strewn the surroundings with every kind of entanglement. The mountain had been made a veritable fortress, against which the first Italian infantry attack was powerless.

Further attacks were preceded by a well-sustained artillery bombardment, which lasted the whole forenoon, and finally at sunset the Austrian resistance was overthrown.

The capture of Gorizia by the Italians is a question of only a few days, as the Italians have cut its communications. All the civilians have fled. The hospitals in Gorizia are full of wounded.

HOW PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF CANADA MAY HELP

Ottawa, July 10.—Patriotic and wealthy citizens and institutions throughout Canada who desire to do their bit for the cause of the Allies in the war are informed that they cannot do it better than by the contribution of money for machine guns.

Machine guns and more machine guns is the cry of the militia department. Those who desire to assist are requested to send in their money to the authorities here, and are told that whatever guns are supplied will be over and above the number with which the Canadian battalions are equipped.

It is stated that the government has placed heavy orders for machine guns, though it is understood that machine gun factories are working at capacity on this arm of the service for the allied countries. A machine gun costs about \$750 complete.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN
MAKES STATEMENT

London, July 10.—"Since the outbreak of war it has been the constant and earnest purpose of the Canadian government to co-operate in the closest manner possible with the government of the United Kingdom toward bringing this conflict to a successful and honorable conclusion. This purpose can be assisted by full oral discussion of certain important matters. It is with that object, and to visit Canadian wounded and the Canadian forces generally, that I have crossed the Atlantic."

The foregoing statement was made by Sir Robert Borden to a correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press yesterday.

FOUND A NUGGET WORTH FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Vancouver, July 10.—The Atlin district of British Columbia has the distinction now of fathering the largest pure gold nugget ever found. The news has come along the government telegraph line to Vancouver. A prospector, not yet known by name, found a forty-thousand dollar lump of gold. This is calculated from rough weight and represents more than two thousand ounces troy weight. This nugget was lying loose on the hanging wall of a quartz vein.

R. C. Campbell-Johnson, mining engineer of this city, reported the news yesterday.

MANY INQUIRIES.

Washington, July 10.—Despite recent assurances of the state department that American travelers going into Canada this summer will need no passports unless they have names that indicate German, Austrian, Hungarian or Turkish origin, many inquiries on the subject are reaching the department. The inquiries include many who intend to go to the California expositions over sea.

Passports are not required by the Canadian authorities of Americans entering Canada, although naturalized Americans, especially those born in countries now at war with Great Britain, are advised to get passports, to facilitate their being identified.



Worth Reading—

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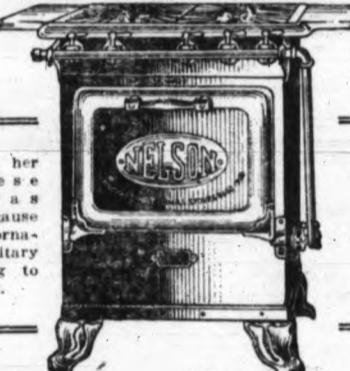
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HUNS FEEL THE LACK OF CABLE COMMUNICATION

Washington, July 10.—Germany's proposals of last February for the re-opening of her cable communication with the United States failed because they were conditioned on the consent of Great Britain. The London foreign office has not replied to the communication of the United States.

State department officials made this explanation yesterday in the light of a published statement by Herr von Jagow, the German foreign minister, who laid stress on the lack of cable communication as a means of an exchange of views between the American people and the German people during the submarine warfare controversy.

MAKING LANCES FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY

Jersey City, N. J., July 10.—Within the next three months 30,000 lances will be shipped to the Russian army from this State. The lances are being manufactured by the Standard Steel Works, and officials of the company are maintaining the greatest secrecy about the contract. The lances are said to be 13 1/2 feet long. Each lance is in two sections and can be taken apart and put together readily.

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Nappies. Reg. \$2.00.	Sale	\$1.50
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WORK for the Victoria Patriotic Fund**OUTPUT OF FACTORIES NEEDED BY THE ALLIES**

Seattle, July 10.—British gold in enormous quantities is seeking investment in steel and machinery plants on the North Pacific coast, which, if purchased will be turned into factories for the production of munitions of war for the allies.

The munitions will be shipped direct from Seattle and Vancouver, B. C., to Vladivostok, with the Russian battle-front as their ultimate destination.

Rumors current in financial and manufacturing circles since the arrival in New York of D. A. Thomas, special business and purchasing agent of the British government, to the effect that Great Britain is seeking factories in this section of the country for the manufacture of rifles, shrapnel and other war supplies, were corroborated yesterday by the fact that several tentative proposals were advanced for the purchase by non-resident capitalists of at least one large plant in Seattle.

THINK WOMAN NOT QUALIFIED

Toronto, July 10.—That the Toronto board of education does not believe in women as school inspectors was indicated when the application of Miss Marty, of Ottawa, for the inspectorate of the kindergarten department was turned down by a vote of 8 to 3. The chief reason given was that in the opinion of the board a woman was not qualified to exercise an effective supervision over women teachers.

WILL BE ANOTHER WINTER CAMPAIGN**E. Alexander Powell Sends Message From the Western Battleline**

Chicago, July 10.—E. Alexander Powell, war correspondent of the Tribune, in a cable message from the French battlefield says:

In the last three months I have visited every sector of that great line of battle which stretches its uneven length from the Channel to the Alps, like some monstrous and deadly snake. "Who, in your opinion, is going to win?"

"The allies."

"How long is the war going to last?"

"No one knows. Every officer and man with whom I have talked in three armies agrees that the spring of 1916 will see practically no change in the western battle-line. That there will be another winter campaign is a foregone conclusion. Everyone expects it and is preparing for it."

"What is cause of present deadlock?"

"The trenches occupied by the opposing armies are, to all intents and purposes, forts, and have been rendered as nearly impregnable with applied science that to take them would entail a sacrifice of life which none of the warring nations can afford. If necessary required it, sacrifices would be made by the allies, but it is felt that it would be unjustified when shells and patience eventually will turn the tide."

"How many soldiers has Britain in France?"

"About 750,000."

DECLARER FEELING IN STATES HAS CHANGED

Morgan Post Deals With Reply Germany Has Sent to American Government.

Berlin, July 10.—Commenting on the German reply of July 8 to the American note dated June 9, relative to Germany's submarine warfare and its effect on American interests, the Morgan Post to-day says:

"The answer in every way is worthy of Germany. It shows the calm of a good conscience, a willingness to lessen the fearfulness of war as far as possible, and an upright wish to live in peace with the United States. But it also expresses a firm will not to abate one jot or tittle of Germany's rights. The answer clearly shows that the responsibility for the form of submarine warfare rests on Great Britain."

The Morgan Post quotes the American note where it declares that the government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of either American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and says: "This was a point on which American and German conceptions were opposed to each other and it must be pointed out that this difference of opinion also is not compromised by the new German note, but rather it still exists in its essential features."

"Feeling in the United States has changed from what it was at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania and President Wilson will have to satisfy this new feeling in considering and answering the present note. That the note will meet unreserved approval at the hands of a large part of the American public is certain."

HELD CONFERENCE AT CALAIS ON TUESDAY

London, July 10.—The following statement was made public last night: "Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord President of the Council, Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, left England on Monday to attend a conference held at Calais on Tuesday with M. Vivian, Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcasse, Minister of War Millerand, Minister of Marine Augagneur, Albert Thomas, Under Secretary for War, and General Joffre. Field Marshal Sir John French also was present at the conference. Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener afterward visited the British general headquarters and returned to London last night."

STRIKE SETTLED.

Chicago, July 10.—The strike of 16,000 union carpenters, which for two months practically has paralyzed the building industry in Chicago, is over.

Settlement on an issue at issue was reached early to-day after committees representing the carpenters, the building employers association and the building material interests had been locked in conference since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The carpenters were ordered to return to work at once.

M. B. "Imperial Lager Beer, pints \$1.00 per dozen."

TEXT OF GERMANY'S NOTE TO U. S.

Berlin, July 10.—Germany's reply to the United States' note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare is as follows:

"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo, regarding the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war. The imperial government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany, and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity, just as it has done always."

"The imperial government welcomed the statement with gratitude when the American government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany always had permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the laws of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thos. Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1783, between Prussia and the republic of the west, German and American statesmen have in fact always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceful trade. In the international proceedings, which since then have been conducted for the regulation of laws of maritime war, Germany and the United States jointly have advocated progressive principles, and practically the abolition of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals."

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise always has been tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion."

"In the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning, and with increasing lack of consideration, at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all rules of international law and disregarding all the rights of neutrals."

"On November 3, 1914, Britain declared the North Sea a war area, and by planting poorly-anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so actually blockading neutral coasts and ports, contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine warfare Britain practically intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade."

"The president of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain, with particular reference to the alteration of marine war. The imperial government always will be glad to make use of the good offices of the president, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding."

"The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Signed) "VON JAGOW."

BOMB DID NOT EXPLODE.

London, July 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Alexandria, Egypt, says that while the Sultan of Egypt was going to prayers a bomb was thrown from a window and fell at the feet of the horses. It did not explode, however. The person who threw the bomb escaped.

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting war in self-defence for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law. With all its efforts in principle to protect life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced on Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the imperial government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the imperial government were derelict in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of these principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence."

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrid clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of warfare adopted by the German adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines and the promise of rewards thereto, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war."

"If the commander of the German

**To-Day Will See Many Attractive Bargains at CAMPBELLS' JULY SALE****Ladies' Summer Knit Underwear, Every Line Reduced for July Sale**

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, with short or no sleeves, 2 for \$2.50

Ladies' Dainty Vests, lace trimmed, Reg. to 35c, Sale price

Ladies' Vests, including real Swiss vests, lisle and fine cotton, lace-trimmed, Reg. 50c and 75c, Sale price

Ladies' Fine White Ribbed Combinations, tight or lace-trimmed knees, Reg. 65c, Sale price

Ladies' Lisle Combinations, dainty lace yokes, wide knee and no sleeves only, Reg. 1.35c, Sale price

Real Swiss Combinations, with lovely crochet wide yokes and fine Valenciennes knee edgings, Reg. price \$2.25, Sale price

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cotton Drawers, Reg. to 45c, Sale price

Smart All-White Middy Waists Marked Special at \$1.25

Made with laced front, short sleeves, turn-back cuffs, and finished with deep Balkan hem; also same style piped with blue and tan. All sizes up to 46. Special at

July Sale Hosiery Values

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, in tan only; all sizes, Reg. \$1.25 pair. Sale price, pair

Strong Hose for Boys and Girls; black, white or tan. All sizes in the lot. Reg. 35c per pair. Sale price

Ladies' Superior Fine Gauze Lisle Hose; very silky in appearance; black only. Our regular 60c value. Pair 40c

A number of Useful Colored Print Aprons. Reg. 50c. Sale price

Ladies' Large Colored Print Overalls. A very useful garment. Reg. 75c. Sale price

Pretty Tea Aprons of fine lawn, daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery. Very special at

Ladies' High-class Tea Aprons of sheer muslin and lawn; very daintily embroidered and scalloped effects. Reg. price \$1.60. Reduced to

Campbell's Special Corset at \$1.50

These Corsets are perfectly new models, made from strong white cotton; new medium high bust, graduated clasp, long hip and durable hose supports; trimmed with pretty embroidery. These are truly exceptional value. Sizes 19 up to 26. Per pair

Two Groups of White Waists, Regular Values to \$3, Selling at \$1.50 and \$1.25

Children's Holiday Rompers

Splendid little Rompers of strong gingham, in pretty check and striped designs. Guaranteed good washing rompers. Reduced to, pair, 65c and

Book Case

Solid Golden Surface Oak Hall Rack, British plate bevelled mirror, 14 x 24, umbrella holder, and box seat. Regular price \$16.50. Sale price

Wood Bed

Solid Early English Oak Wood Bed, full size, Mission design. Regular price \$17.00. Sale price

House Desk

In Fumed Oak, very conveniently arranged, with enclosed writing surface, double door, bookcase above and drawer and shelf below. Regular price \$18.00. Sale price

Extension Tables

Solid Golden 1/4 cut Oak Tables, round top, 44-inch diameter, extends to 6 feet, 5 turned and fluted legs. Regular price \$22.00. Sale price

GET Your COUPONS

SMITH & CHAMPION "THE BETTER VALUE STORE" NEAR CITY HALL

Statement Issued by The Shell Committee

Ottawa, July 10.—The following statement was given out yesterday afternoon by the shell committee:

"Dissatisfaction expressed by manufacturers at not receiving orders for shells makes it very evident that they have not become familiar with the situation which has arisen in the production of shells. There are no further orders for shells to be allotted, nor likely to be for the present."

"At the instance of shell production in Canada it was confined purely to the empty shells, and not the completed shells, which are known as fixed ammunition and include the brass cartridge cases, the cordite, primers and fuses."

"The manufacture of fixed ammunition is restricted to the production of the component parts of the cartridge case in this country and the supply of material for these parts. The speeding up of the British shell production has left only a market for fixed ammunition. There is now a surplus of one million shells in Canada."

Approaching Capital

Washington, July 10.—Dispatches to the Carranza agency to-day say that General Gonzales and his troops attacking Mexico City have penetrated to Villa de Guadalupe, about two miles from the capital. Heretofore all fighting has been in the outer suburbs.

Resolution Passed

Calgary, July 10.—At the British Columbia fruit conference yesterday an important resolution dealing with express handling of fruits from growing to prairie points was passed. It is as follows:



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COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

All copy for display advertisements must be at Times Office before 8 p.m. of day previous to day of insertion. This is imperative. When this rule is not complied with we do not guarantee insertion.

THE GERMAN REPLY.

The two American notes to Germany demanded a disavowal by Berlin of liability under international law for the loss of more than a hundred American lives in the destruction of the Lusitania. The German reply as reported in the Berlin press, not only does not give that disavowal but attempts to justify the act of the submarine. As Germany officially proclaimed this foul enormity a great naval victory, there was no occasion to expect anything else.

Washington also demanded assurances that American lives and property would be safeguarded in the conduct of the German submarine campaign against enemy commerce. This meant that Americans were entitled to travel on any merchant vessels that suited them, whether belligerent or neutral, and that before sinking them German submarine commanders must provide for the transfer of passengers to a place of safety, as required by international law. This demand was practically ignored in the German reply. Instead, Berlin, with that stupid tactlessness and effrontery which have characterized German diplomacy ever since it was Prussianized, endeavors to dictate the conditions under which Americans may enjoy their rights.

It asks Washington to guarantee that American ships carrying passengers have no contraband on board, "details of arrangements for the unhampered passage in view of the maritime war by Germany's adversaries." It also requests the distinctive marking of the vessels and notification of their movements in advance. This means, of course, that unless these demands are complied with, German submarines will sink every American vessel its commanders suspect of carrying contraband without verifying their suspicions or ascertaining the presence of passengers aboard by visit and search according to well-known practice under international law.

There is something very familiar in the greater part of the note—the reference to the treaty of friendship between the budding democracy of Prussia under Frederick the Great and the infant American republic of 1785, the cruelty of Germany's adversaries in trying to starve her civil population, the appeal for the freedom of the seas now menaced by British navalism, and the picture of German women and children bereft of fathers, husbands and brothers by the use of American war munitions in the hands of Germany's enemies. This, we recall, was the burden of the districts in the United States by the industrious Dernburg, who, by the way, reached Berlin about the time the note was being prepared. The document seems to be the composite product of Dernburg and Von Tirpitz, the former trying one of his well-known appeals to American sympathies and the latter declaring that unless the United States abrogates the right of its people to travel how they see fit and to sell munitions to any power that is able to pay for them, Germany will sink American ships with as little regard for humanity or law as she has shown in the past.

The American sense of humor will be touched somewhat by Germany's implied claim to the "public's" friendship from the time of Frederick the Great. The average well-informed American mind will fly involuntarily to the exciting days of the Spanish-American war, when Germany attempted to organize a European coalition against the United States in a dead-set upon the Monroe Doctrine and was prevented from intervening by Great Britain. Having read Admiral Dewey's reminiscences Americans will remember also the insolent interference of von Die-

rich, the commander of the German fleet at Manila, which brought the two countries, to the verge of war. The spirit of British navalism which the note attempts to hold up to the terror of the American people is particularly rich, considering the source from which it comes. In a few years Germany became the second maritime power of the globe and one of the greatest industrial countries, largely through the facilities given her by Great Britain, which could have impaired both developments at any time during their growth had she been desirous of doing so.

It is difficult to see how the United States can prolong the negotiations further. Germany has virtually refused to comply with her demands, and in the light of the solemn alternative set forth in the Wilson notes it would seem impossible for the republic to continue international intercourse without being false to its traditions and earning the contempt of history. There can be no mistake about the issue. Washington is confronted with the alternative of standing for liberty, honor, humanity—all the principles of the higher civilization—or, cowed by the fear of sustaining hurt in a noble cause, of betraying the rights of the American people and condoning the onslaught by Germany upon the peace and security of the world.

WHEN THE SOLDIERS RETURN.

Public men in Great Britain and France are giving considerable thought to the problems affecting the future of the soldiers after the war is over. This clearly is one subject concerning which consideration and discussion cannot be premature. It is impossible, of course, to fix upon any detailed plan, because the essential elements are hidden from human ken, but it would be nothing short of a calamity if the sudden termination of hostilities found the various belligerent countries unprepared for the solution of the question.

There will be a large pension fund for the physically incapacitated, but in France steps already have been taken to go farther than that. Institutions for training in useful pursuits those who have suffered the loss of sight and limbs have been established. The nation recognizes that those men who have been afflicted permanently in her cause have a special claim upon the state while their dependents and the dependents of those who heroically sacrificed their lives have become the wards of a grateful country.

Many of the Canadian soldiers who have gone to the war will resume their former employment if they return. Some will remain soldiers. Others, however, will be unable to do either, and it is especially for these that some arrangements will have to be made. One plan that has been suggested for Canada is the grant to them of land by the various governments as has been done in the case of those who served in other wars. Institutions and committees are now considering this subject, and no doubt they will evolve some plan under which practical recognition of the devotion and courage of our soldiers will be forthcoming when they return from the front.

DURATION AND END OF WAR.

Many and various are the opinions as to when the war will end; not so many nor various are the opinions as to how the war will end. The best Germans and German sympathizers hope for now is an "honorable draw."

The solidarity and the determination of the allies precludes any such possibility. As to the duration of the struggle, that is another matter, and without definite knowledge of the internal conditions in Germany, Austria and Turkey it would be folly to dogmatize upon the subject. The president of the United States Steel Trust, speaking lately in San Francisco, said that the end must come soon, as all the combatant nations were sick of the conflict. On the other hand, General Joffre, whose information may be assumed to be more precise than that of any single individual concerned, has reached conclusions of an altogether different kind, according to the recital of a gentleman who has close personal and professional relations with the great French leader. Joffre says the first stage of the conflict already is past. It culminated in mid-September in what is known in France as the battle of the Marne, and the Germans beyond all manner of question lost. The second, now in deadlock, is still in progress and will continue until the Germans, worn down by losses at the front and exhaustion at home, will at last give way and again lose. As to the third and final stage, General Joffre holds that it will be comparatively short and will result in collapse of the German army.

Discussing the recently expressed opinion of Sir William Crooks, the eminent British scientist, the New York Sun says: "In regard to the manner in which the second phase of the struggle is to be conducted to a satisfactory conclusion General Joffre and Sir William are again in accord. They agree that it will be a wearing down process of continuous, deadly, slow and sure work, free from dramatic

climax until the final great smash at the finish."

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UNEMPLOYED AND HARVESTING.

A few days ago we published an Ottawa dispatch announcing that leave of absence may be granted to non-commissioned officers and men of the expeditionary forces within Canada for the purpose of enabling them to take part in harvesting work. The privilege is to be granted only to well-conducted and deserving officers and men. Pay and allowance will be withheld during the period of leave of absence but will be paid on the return of each non-commissioned officer or private to his unit and upon proof being furnished that he was engaged in harvesting operations. Return transportation will be furnished to each upon proof that he actually has obtained harvesting employment within a radius of so many miles of the headquarters of his unit; otherwise he will be obliged to pay his own way should he elect to leave camp for the purpose of obtaining harvesting work.

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Pints, per dozen \$1.00, 3 bottles for..... 25¢
Quarts, per dozen \$2.00, 3 bottles for..... 50¢

H. B. Black Cherry Wine, Per Bottle..... 40¢

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3 Yards For 25¢

All colors.

G. A. Richardson & Co.
636 Yates Street
VICTORIA HOUSE

DIVE AND SWIM in SOOKE LAKE

Water in the "Y" Swimming Pool.
It's Clean, Sparkling and Warm.
THE BEST EVER.
The S FER RATE will please you—INVESTIGATE.

Y. M. C. A.
Blanshard and View St.
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Commercial Illustrating

MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS DESIGNS ENGRAVINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS CATALOG WORK A SPECIALTY.

HALF TONES LINE CUTS

TIMES BUILDING VICTORIA B.C.

PHOTO ENGRAVING COMPANY.

NEW GUILD PRESIDENT.
Her Majesty the Queen Requests Appointment of Mrs. D. Forbes Angus As Head of Needwork.

The following notice has been received by Mrs. Barnard from the Canadian headquarters of the Queen Mary's Needwork Guild, Montreal:
"Her majesty the queen has requested her royal highness, the Duchess of Connaught, to appoint Mrs. D. Forbes Angus as president of the Queen Mary's Needwork Guild in Canada, in succession to Lady Williams-Taylor who resigned from the position some time ago. The guild is doing a great patriotic work throughout Canada, and is receiving donations of useful garments for soldiers in the field, for sailors, and for those in hospital, as well as for their families. The new headquarters of the guild is in the Canadian-Pacific Railway building, 115 Windsor street, Montreal, where all contributions will be gladly received."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, July 10, 1890.

While in England this summer, Mr. J. Piercy, of Victoria, made an ascent in a balloon at York. The altitude reached was 4,000 feet.

It was reported at the city council last evening that the Dominion government would shortly remove the powder magazine from Beacon Hill Park.

The property fronting on Mason, Frederick and Cook streets, recently cut up into lots by ex-Mayor Carey, has been sold, and new residences are springing up.

It is contemplated to give a grand concert in August for the benefit of the Jubilee hospital.

THE GOERS AND COMERS

Some are just starting on vacations; others are coming home sun tanned and invigorated.

It is one of the great invigorating months of the year.

And the transitions bring their disclosures of new wants to be supplied.

The weather is warm, time is important. One does not want to shop around.

A glance through the advertising in the Times will help you to locate a satisfactory place to supply your needs.

Perhaps you can do the rest by telephone.

English Mail.—Fifty-two baskets of parcel post and 118 sacks of newspapers arrived this morning in an old country mail which left England on June 25.

Flannel Dance.—In aid of the United Service Tobacco fund a flannel dance will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs. Rattenbury, commencing at 8 o'clock and continuing until midnight.

Ladies' Aid Garden Party.—On Tuesday next the Ladies' Aid of the Reformed Episcopal church will hold a garden party at "Marfield," 238 Government street. Useful articles will be placed on sale, and refreshments will be served.

Ladies' Aid Garden Party.—A garden party will be held at "Marfield," 238 Government street, Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Reformed Episcopal church. There will be a sale of work and a programme of outdoor games.

Concert Cancelled.—Signor Claudio announces that through the intervention of the Musicians' union, his band will not be able to give the concert which had been announced to take place in Beacon Hill park to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Clay's Sermons.—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to-morrow Dr. Clay will speak on "The Man Who Never Failed," at the morning service, while his subject for the evening service will be "The Question of the Hour—What Do You Think of Christ?"

Ivy Leaf Social Club.—The Ivy Leaf social club will hold their next picnic to Prospect lake on July 18. Cars will leave at 10 a.m. Those who wish to go on this picnic are asked to meet opposite the city hall. The committee has decided not to send out any more invitations in the future.

Reservists Going Home.—Signor Claudio has received word from the Italian consul-general at Montreal that Italian reservists desiring to go to the front to fight should hold themselves ready to leave at any moment. The men who have offered to serve as motor cycle dispatch riders also will be accepted.

Garden Party.—The garden party to be held on the grounds of the Sir Richard and Lady McBride, on Saturday afternoon, July 17, under the auspices of St. Andrew's church, promises a most attractive programme of orchestral and vocal music, as well as games and contests. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

Oak Bay Red Cross.—Mrs. Bullock-Webster was appointed to take charge of the Oak Bay Red Cross workrooms during the absence of Mrs. P. S. Lampman at a meeting of the committee held on July 6. It was reported by the chairman, J. J. Shillcross, that the sum of \$193 had been handed to the society, the donation being from the Gonzales Chapter, I. O. O. E.

Extend Thanks.—The ladies' guild of St. Mary's church, Metchosin, extends grateful thanks to the following for assisting with donations toward the success of the garden fete which was held on June 20 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher: Messrs. Dixi Ross & Co., Messrs. Angus Campbell & C. Hinde, B. A. Johnson, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. W. H. Warden, Mrs. J. Foster and Miss Thain. The sum of \$100 was cleared for the church fund as the result of the undertaking, those taking part in the concert being Mrs. Nunnus, Mrs. G. F. Weir and Mrs. Gray.

Loyal Orange Association.—Members of all local lodges and visiting brothers are requested to meet at the Orange hall, Yates street, at 10 a.m. to-morrow, to proceed to the Congregational church, Quadra street, for divine service. The Rev. Bro. Robson will preach. The ladies of the association also the Daughters, Sons and Juveniles of England will take part in the service, the ladies meeting the parade at the corner of Blanshard and Pandora streets at 10:30 a.m. On Monday the lodges will meet in the Orange hall at 7:30 p.m., a joint session being held under the auspices of the L. O. L. Premier 1610.

Red Cross Concert.—Ward II, Saanich Red Cross society, will hold a concert on Wednesday evening, July 14, at 8 o'clock, at the home of the Misses Tolmie, Cloverdale, in aid of the funds.

Among those who have kindly undertaken to assist on the programme are Miss Phyllis Davis, Miss Gertrude Burgess, the Misses Rosher, Miss Margaret Tilley, Robert McKenzie, Ernest Petch and Mr. Clark. The concert will commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

New Thought Lectures.—Dr. T. W. Butler will speak at the Progressive Thought temple, corner Pandora and Blanshard streets, to-morrow at 11 a.m. on "The Law of Love," and at 8 p.m. on "The Joy of Living."

Sir Edward Carson Lodge.—By special request all members of the Sir Edward Carson Lodge, L. O. L., 2394, will meet at the Orange hall, Yates street, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to attend the divine services at the First Congregational church. They will be accompanied by the Sons of England lodges.

Greatly Enjoyed.—Mrs. Jones' Tea Party was greatly enjoyed because the tea was made in one of Brown's brown teapots, which are noted for being good brewers, good pourers and good lookers. Big variety, 20c. to 75c. R. A. Brown & Co., 1202 Douglas street.

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CASH BUYERS ARE CASH SAVERS

Big Bargains for Saturday Night Shoppers

You'll need a big shopping bag to take home to-night's bargains. We can deliver early Monday morning if you wish.

**SATURDAY EVENING SPECIALS**

Morton's Fruit Syrup, per large bottle	25¢
2 bottles for	26¢
Shirriff's Jelly Powder, 4 oz for 25¢	
Per dozen	67¢

To-night at 8 o'clock Josephine, the Talking Parrot, will be raffled in aid of the Red Cross.

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO. LIMITED**CASH BRANCH**

Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

Phones: Meat and Fish Dept., 5230; Grocery Dept., 5221; De-Every Dept., 5222.

All Phone Orders Delivered at Advertised Prices.

FRUIT JARS

Cleaned Thoroughly by **Old Dutch Cleanser**

Large Sifter Can with Full Directions, 10c

20 Per Cent Reduction

On Baths, Etc.

**WEATHER BULLETIN.**

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, July 10.—5 a.m.—The barometer remains abnormally low over this province, and rain has been general. Heavy rains have also occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Forecasts.

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday. Victoria and vicinity—Winds mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair, no much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair, no much change in temperature.

Reporta.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, maximum yesterday, 72; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy. Vancouver—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, maximum yesterday, 70; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .02; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, maximum yesterday, 72; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles N.; rain, .02; weather, cloudy.

Barkerdale—Barometer, 29.70; temperature, maximum yesterday, 62; minimum, 52; wind, calm; rain, .56; weather, rain.

Prince Rupert—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 52; wind, calm; rain, .02; weather, cloudy.

Tatsoo—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, maximum yesterday, 60; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles S.; rain, .01; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, maximum yesterday, 68; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles E.; weather, cloudy.

Seattle—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, maximum yesterday, 68; minimum, 54; wind, 6 miles S.E.; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.74; temperature, maximum yesterday, 70; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles S.W.; weather, clear.

Niagara—Temperature, maximum yesterday, 74; rain, .18

Temperature.**Max. Min.**

Chine, made in large sailor shapes, to wear with the light summer dresses.

Fashions equalize themselves—as hats and dresses grow frivolous, foot-wear returns to safe and sane black patent leather. This is shown in the most expensive long-vamp pumps, with curved heels and large square Colonial buckles or broad instep straps. A very dark navy blue taffeta is featured in a smart tipless, side-laced tie, but this is worn only with a blue suit or dress. It is even rumored that heels will relinquish their curve by fall—if not in all shoes at least in street footwear.

Nothing endures long in these days.

A woman never wants the same thing twice, not even a shoe, a hat or a glove of the same design as her neighbor bought last week. It must be just as simple as different. Such novelties as "The Dress That Won't Go Out of Date" instigated by the Poll-murie cult do not act as a check, but are merely incentives that urge the designers to renewed efforts.

The warm weather brings an enormous showing of cottons, too. They come with ecru and white grounds printed with large dots, formed of flowers, or embroidered with coin dots and bars in salmon pink, blue and buff. These and lawns duplicate the silks in patterns, all tending toward a stiffness and fixity of design. Japanese crepes go even farther than the silks and now show love scenes—

SEASON OF SURPRISES IN WOMEN'S FASHIONS**Blouses Newly Collared and Cuffed and Skirts Uneven; One-Piece Dresses**

New York, July 10.—This is a season of many surprises. Each day sees a new fashion detail evolved—if it is only a cuff or the caprice of a hem. Style proceeds in a never-increasing evolution, each fancy suggesting yet another, which is straightway put before the public. Fixed seasons for changes of fashion are entirely disregarded and, here in the midsummer, we find such features as Quaker collars, gauntlet cuffs and uneven skirts completely upsetting the equilibrium of established styles.

The soft, low collars come as a benediction after the up-to-the-ears stocks. The swift reverse of the style from one extreme to the other is more than a mere whim of fashion. Women, by their grudging homage to the high collar, were, as ever, the wedge that forced the mode. Indeed, the American woman has been so humored by past fashions, it is not surprising that she refuses to be martyred to the stock. The broad Quaker and deep-pointed Puritan of Swiss, and the lesser collars that grow out of these two, are far more likely styles for the warm weather.

If you intend being really well dressed, wear one of these and look to your cuffs as well as your collar.

Oriental figures in Oriental gardens, printed in black, giving a weird look to the full skirts of the summer dresses.

The newest hats, for eccentricity's sake purely, are made of silk or even velvet. These come in sailor shapes, with crowns lower and brims wider than in the early season. The blue taffeta is combined effectively with white kid and the black velvet with white straw or white flowers.

However, the fad of winter hats in summer-time is not taking to the extent that it did last summer when black velvet in July was unanimous. The outdoor girl sticks to the leghorn and open-work "riksha" hat, although, after one coat of "tattooed" tan, she has learned to face the brim of the latter.

In direct contrast with the domestic silks and velvets, Paris introduces midsummer hats of white crepe de

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A Striped Voile Dress With Quaker Collar, Gauntlet Cuff and Uneven Lower Edge.

"Gauntlet" is the live-wire at present—the last word in cuffs. There is no need to describe the style, the name implies its sleeve-protecting appearance. To-day this is the extreme; to-morrow, when its newness is rubbed off by wearing, it will join the ranks of the regular summer fashion along with the organdy and Swiss turnback cuffs that match the Quaker and Puritan collars and the sheer inner sleeves that show below the "Castle" sleeves of taffeta.

Skirts mark the divergence of the mode. These defy all known rules of fashion, and dip and hike; in fact, do everything, except what is expected of them. Open-front over-skirts are longer than the foundations they are worn with, and fly back in the wind to show bright inside facings. Full dress skirts have bound, cavally slashes around the lower edges, and even tailored skirts show deep points front and back. These do not need even the excuse of a flatiron or a Times Square corner to show their brilliant linings and, incidentally, the well-tumed ankle of the wearer.

Fashion is doing all kinds of queer things these days, such as putting organdy where taffeta belongs and taffeta where you naturally expect organdy. This is just what has happened in one of the new summer frocks, where the soft, rolling collar, pointed vest and inner sleeves are made of the organdy to match the voluminous ruffled skirt and the coatee, cut with a pepum and held in at the waist, is made of dark blue taffeta. The style is really a crinoline, but no one would ever accuse the silk coatee and cotton skirt of being a carry-over from last season.

Despite the present popularity of plain, dark blue and black taffeta, there is a growing tendency toward printed silks—checker-board patterns, sprinkled with roses, wiggly stripes and broad bars prominent in black on white.

The warm weather brings an enormous showing of cottons, too. They come with ecru and white grounds printed with large dots, formed of flowers, or embroidered with coin dots and bars in salmon pink, blue and buff. These and lawns duplicate the silks in patterns, all tending toward a stiffness and fixity of design. Japanese crepes go even farther than the silks and now show love scenes—

Chine, made in large sailor shapes, to wear with the light summer dresses.

Fashions equalize themselves—as hats and dresses grow frivolous, foot-wear returns to safe and sane black patent leather. This is shown in the most expensive long-vamp pumps, with curved heels and large square Colonial buckles or broad instep straps. A very dark navy blue taffeta is featured in a smart tipless, side-laced tie, but this is worn only with a blue suit or dress. It is even rumored that heels will relinquish their curve by fall—if not in all shoes at least in street footwear.

Nothing endures long in these days.

A woman never wants the same thing twice, not even a shoe, a hat or a glove of the same design as her neighbor bought last week. It must be just as simple as different. Such novelties as "The Dress That Won't Go Out of Date" instigated by the Poll-murie cult do not act as a check, but are merely incentives that urge the designers to renewed efforts.

Dressed like a matador, the young woman is the latest fashion. She wears a wide-brimmed hat, a short, tight bodice, a long, flowing skirt, and a high-heeled, pointed-toe shoe.

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Fashions equalize themselves—as hats and dresses grow frivolous, foot-wear returns to safe and sane black patent leather. This is shown in the most expensive long-vamp pumps, with curved heels and large square Colonial buckles or broad instep straps. A very dark navy blue taffeta is featured in a smart tipless, side-laced tie, but this is worn only with a blue suit or dress. It is even rumored that heels will relinquish their curve by fall—if not in all shoes at least in street footwear.

Nothing endures long in these days.

A woman never wants the same thing twice, not even a shoe, a hat or a glove of the same design as her neighbor bought last week. It must be just as simple as different. Such novelties as "The Dress That Won't Go Out of Date" instigated by the Poll-murie cult do not act as a check, but are merely incentives that urge the designers to renewed efforts.

Dressed like a matador, the young woman is the latest fashion. She wears a wide-brimmed hat, a short, tight bodice, a long, flowing skirt, and a high-heeled, pointed-toe shoe.

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AT THE THEATRES

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

The programme of pictures shown at the Royal Victoria theatre the last three days of this week and which will be seen for the last time this evening, is one of the best yet. "The Great Silence," in three acts, with Francis X. Bushman in the star part, tells a gripping story of every day life. It has a very pretty love story running right through, which, of course, is in doubt till the end. "The Struggle Upward," is a two-act drama of regeneration through love. "The Story of a Glove" is a splendid comedy, and causes a lot of laughter, as also is the comedy, "A Busy Bell Boy." Mrs. Roy Troup has a new selection of songs which find instant favor with the audience.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

"Jim the Penman," Sir Charles L. Young's greatest dramatic success, serves to introduce to the screen the eminent stage star, John Mason, in a thrilling film version of the celebrated play produced by the Famous Players Film company and appearing on the Paramount programme at the Columbia theatre.

The great double attraction of the famous play and the popular star in his initial screen characterization have been sufficient to attract unusual numbers to the popular house, and the strength of the production, added to its assets of star and title, will undoubtedly make this one of the best received screen subjects of recent times.

John Mason's masterful portrayal of the unfortunate sinner, and the splendid support supplied him by Harold Lockwood, Russell Bassett, William Roselle, Frederick Perry and Marguerite Leslie, make the production one of the most notable film subjects ever produced.

PANTAGES THEATRE.

An exceptionally attractive bill will have its premiere at Pantages on Monday afternoon and there is every reason to believe it will be one of the most popular offerings Manager Rice has ever had the opportunity of supplying his patrons. The programme contains a list of famous names, any one of which is a hall-mark of excellence in vaudeville, including the world-famous Hanlon Brothers, Edith Helena, the peerless grand opera cantatrice; Kitner, Haynes and Montgomery, and others of but a shade less brilliant lustre.

The Hanlon boys and their company will be seen in a pantomime absurdity called "The Haunted Hotel." Features of the act, which is perhaps the most novel turn ever shown at this house, are a remarkable shadow dance and a screamingly funny bellboy's dream. Kelly and Galvin, two men, appear in the roles of an actor and Italian. This

S. J. PITTS.

ASSESSMENTS AND VALUES.

To the Editor.—The Colonist contains an article this morning upon the assessed value of properties. As this question is now before the court, one would have thought that these remarks could have well been withheld until a decision was given in the appeal now pending, and one cannot help but come to the conclusion that this article has been written with an ulterior motive. I would therefore ask to be allowed to say something in reply.

The Colonist says: "We suppose that when application is made for a reduction in any individual case, and it is made to appear that the property is in point of fact over-assessed, there is nothing to be done but to reduce the assessment. A court of revision must deal with the case actually before it and decide upon the evidence presented."

This is undoubtedly what the law provides, but it is not what the court of revision have done. They have not attempted to decide the cases brought before them upon the evidence presented, and they have resorted to underhand methods and sharp practice to prevent taxpayers from appealing to an independent tribunal.

The Colonist deals with two classes of over-valuation—general over-valuation and over-assessment from a misconception of the relative valuation of property. It submits that in cases of general over-valuation—provided excess is uniform—no harm is done anyone. Over-valuation in any case is contrary to the statute and illegal. To borrow money, as the city has done, upon a misrepresentation of the value of their assets is to obtain it by falsehoods, and a corporation who commits this act is justly as guilty as a private individual.

The Colonist says: "It is of very much importance to a taxpayer if he wishes to sell the property whether he has to say that it is subject to a 2 per cent. or a 4 per cent. tax." If the owner of property paying 2 per cent. on a bogus valuation uses this to deceive a purchaser into buying his property, he is acting dishonestly. And what about the property owner who has purchased and improved his property in good faith as an investment or for his own use and occupation? Is he not as much entitled to consideration as the real estate speculator? It does not matter if he is taxed out of his boots. It is the speculator who wishes to sell his property for whom the Colonist is anxious.

The Colonist rightly says that the assessment of land values bristles with difficulties, but that is no reason for being dishonest. If the assessment of business property was cut down to its true value, and the rate raised it would have at any rate the beneficial effect of putting a fairer share of the burden of paying interest on the money borrowed for extravagant improvements upon the shoulders of the taxpayers whose votes pass these by-laws.

A. W. BRIDGMAN.

Mrs. Jones: "We have a parlour maid, and so we always speak French to each other at our meals." Mrs. Brown: "Why?" Mrs. Jones: "Well, we don't want her to know what we're talking about, do we?"

Cowley—"Why, Johnson is a perfect walking dictionary—absolutely marvellous flow of words!" Lenton—"Scarcely; you can shut a dictionary up!"

10¢....ANY SEAT....10¢

COLUMBIA

THEATRE

"The Home of the Famous Players"

Daniel Frohman
PresentsJOHN MASON
In the well known English Drama"JIM THE PENMAN"
By Sir Charles L. Young.

Coming Monday

MARGUERITE CLARK
in
"THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE"

10¢....ANY SEAT....10¢

THE MARSEILLAISE IN
A STORM OF SHELLS

How the Band Played Heroic Frenchmen to Battle; Epic of 46th Regiment

A remarkable and almost sublime story of a little band of French musicians who played on their regiment to victory under a storm of fire has just been told by one of the officers in vivid and glowing words.

That day, ready for the attack, the "sous-chef" of the band, a talented artist, twenty-five years old, M. Claude Laty, who had already received the military medal, had the order from his colonel to play during the action "La Charge" and "La Marseillaise." Since the previous night the 46th was station in a sunken road near the German trenches, which they had only been able to reach under the protection of the night by a long tunnel 3 kilometers in length.

It was the eve of battle. For one night there was no shelter. From this communication trench where they were waiting, crowded and silent, with rifle in hand, these men at the first signal were to rush forward with fixed bayonets to take the enemy's trench and go forward to the assault of the village along a 40-degree slope swept by mitrailleuse. For four hours the French artillery had "sprinkled" the German trenches, as well as the village slope.

All of a sudden, as if lightning had struck, the artillery ceased firing and immediately there was an enormous silence, and in this silence a voice was raised, dry and sharp, like the crack of a whip—

"The 46th Forward!"

At that moment a sublime episode took place. The whole 46th came out of their communication trench and set their faces towards the shrapnel. But at the same time as the colonel raised his sword there was another officer who gave an order, not by word of mouth, for no voice could now be heard, but with a gesture.

In the centre of a group of 15 to 16 men a white stick, raised like a pole charged with electricity, made the Marseillaise flame forth. Impassive, under the storm of shrapnel that ploughed the earth, the bandmaster Claude Laty was leading and marking the cadences. The sunken road where his musicians were placed was swept by machine guns and burst forth into a fountain of pebbles.

They were on the refrain "Qu'un sang impur abrue nos sillons," when the baritone Maguy had his arm pierced by a piece of shrapnel. He immediately withdrew behind his neighbor, so as not to distress his comrades. At almost the same moment Tillocher, with a bass viol, wounded in his turn, covered his face with his hand and shook his head; but he felt that he was not dead, and began to play again. The bandmaster indicated the repeat: "Allons enfants de la patrie," and the children of France closed in their ranks and began again. The machine guns were firing all this time from the wood.

The air, heavy with smoke and sand, was cracked with rapid volleys. Bits breaking bottles between two sticks. The musicians with their eyes rather haggard, watched their leader and played as they had often done in the Tuilleries Gardens, without a false note. When the two musicians to the right and left of their chief were at the bar "L'Etendard sanglant est levé," the flutist Delaire and the alto Engels fell dead.

Musicians Struck Down.

The men who were playing without music saw their comrades fall. A little shadow passed over their eyes, the fire there, their only emotion. Tillocher, the bass viol, who had already been wounded, was again hit. In spite of his first wound in the forehead he was able to continue, but this second ball in the thigh put him out of action in the orchestra. Lowering his bow, he received permission from the bandmaster to sit down. Suddenly the 46th sprang forward as one man to the enemy's trenches. "La charge!" shouted Laty, and the musicians became the charge in a fanfare of terrible significance. Intoxication for death and music, which made our blood boil to the very finger-tips; grim ecstasy, in which our bones feel like sticks of bamboo! Almost immediately a body fell—Tillocher, one of the three clarinettes. Laurent collapsed with a bullet in his stomach.

Music to such a master that in spite of the tumult they could still hear the charge. A young artist—Blanchard—a former student of the decorative arts, received a bullet in his right cheek which made him fall backwards with his bass drum. He also did not stop, and the same bullet which wounded him went through the hand of one of the flutists, the soldier Regnier.

A French company was already in the village. One could see it there. The enemy's artillery seemed mad with massacre. The assault finished the hand-to-hand fighting began in the town from door to door, from one wall to another. "The Marseillaise" was M. Laty's order. He was superb.

Holocaust of flame, earth and stone, the sunken land was swept by machine guns which raked the ground on their flank from the right of Vauquois.

Gastel, a clarinetist, fell shot through the heart. The bursting of a shrapnel shell tossed saxophone into the air. The band had been scattered, but still beat time.

In a final blast the German artillery redoubled its fire. Imagine fifty guns belching, vomiting, pouring a cacophony of shrapnel which fell clean in to this regiment, this group of singing soldiers, and bursting on them like monstrous cauldrons. Finally in a moment of silence we heard the ever-reverberation of a great shout. The 39th

WILL WE EVER
WALK ON AIR?

Train of Thought Inspired by a Letter About "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. D. MCLEAN

"Orilla, Ont., Nov. 23, 1914.

"For over two years I was employed with Consipation, Drowsiness, Lack of

Appetite and Headaches.

I tried several medicines, but got no results and my Headaches became more severe.

One day I saw your sign which read

"Fruit-a-tives" make you feel like

walking on air. This appealed to me,

so I decided to try a box.

In a very short time I began to feel better, and

now I feel fine. Now I have a good ap-

petite, relish everything I eat, and the

Headaches are gone entirely. I cannot

say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives,' and

recommend this pleasant fruit med-

cine to all my friends.

"DAN M'LEAN."

"Fruit-a-tives" is daily proving its

priceless value in relieving cases of

Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble.

See, a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.

At all dealers or sent postpaid by

Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

was dashing to the aid of the 46th.

A few days later this band and its

leader was cited in the Order of the

Day.

"Laty, Claude, sous-chef de musique" of the 46th Regiment of Infantry, conducted his band under fire to inspire the troops during an assault in spite of an intense bombardment which wounded or killed six of his musicians.

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AMERICAN FACTORIES BUSY MAKING SHELLS

Rushing Work on Orders From Allies; No American Ammunition Has Yet Been Used

While orders for war materials aggregating millions of dollars have been placed in the United States and many huge American plants are working extra forces to fill them, it was asserted yesterday that not one shell manufactured in the United States has been fired in the European war.

This statement was made on reports from manufacturers and is in direct contradiction to reports from German sources that 50 per cent. of the shells fired by the French in the recent offensive movement near Arras were of American manufacture. Some shells have been shipped but none has had time to reach the firing line, it was said.

Since June 21 the Bethlehem Steel company has been turning out 35,000 three-inch shrapnel shells daily for the allies. This company has been able to start work on its contracts more quickly than other contractors because it had the equipment for manufacturing shells when the war began. It also had in its employ the skilled workmen necessary for the work.

Officers of the Bethlehem Steel company, at Bethlehem, Pa., decline to comment on a report that American manufacturers have been asked to speed up on war orders. It originally was intended that the first American deliveries were to be made in July and August. It is understood that the British ammunition shortage has caused war contractors to hurry the work so that ammunition may become available a month earlier than originally was asked.

That the allies are hopeful of getting much American war material is evidenced by the presence on the eastern seaboard of numerous vessels which are said to be waiting for cargoes of munitions. The Lord Downshire, the Strathavon, the Strathdeafie, the Visigoth and the Westergate are lying in Gravesend Bay, flying red flags, indicating that they are being loaded with explosives. They will steam for French ports, either Bordeaux, Havre and St. Nazaire, when their cargoes have been stowed.

REALIZING FUTILITY OF SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

German Professors Beginning to Have Sane Outlook on the Situation

The Voorwarts quotes a noteworthy article contributed to the Forum by the well known Munich professor, Wilhelm Herzog, who asks:

Did we, and do, hate England? Is there any such a hate outside the ranks of professional lyrical poets and other intellectuals of the same stamp?

We hate neither the British, nor the French, nor the Russian people. We only hate those who are responsible for the present war. There are everywhere erratic "idealists." It is they who exhaust themselves in sentiments of national hostility. In Britain they cry out: Germanism esse delendum. In France they refuse to listen to any peace which is not accompanied by the breaking up of the German empire. Analogous demands have also been heard in Germany. Not only Chauvinistic politicians, but also celebrated scientists and artists, who in time of peace liked to regard themselves as liberal-minded, men like Haecel and Ostwald, were seeking to bring their infatuation down to a formula. But after ten months of war we observe already the gradual eclipse of all imperialist demands. Everywhere people have been constrained to recognize that the objects proclaimed by intoxicated Nationalists cannot be attained—indeed, that Europe, if these objects could be attained, would rather seek her last refuge in suicide. It is no longer possible to triumph in Europe as world lord. . . . The German chancellor has declared that the present war is for Germany no war of conquest. All our enemies believe the contrary. They have, by their propaganda, fanned the passions of their respective peoples and have almost gained the sympathy of the neutrals. We have here, then, a misunderstanding which it would be easy to clear up. Let us remove it, then.

Some sense is also spoken by Professor Franz Eulenburg, the Leipzig economist, in the Berliner Tagblatt, on the universal rise of prices in the belligerent as well as neutral countries. Referring to the case of Britain, he says:

Britain has so far succeeded in maintaining her sea traffic to a large extent also in the time of war. It is true that the submarine war has caused her some losses and contributed towards the rise of freight rates; but apart from that—and we should not indulge in any self-deception—it has not reduced the imports into Britain to such an extent as some think. . . . Still, the prices of necessities of life have attained a hitherto unknown level. . . . It is naturally assumed that this is due, in the first instance, to the danger of mines and submarines. This is an error. . . . A simple arithmetical calculation will show that even the greatest enhancement of freight and insurance costs can have but an insignificant influence upon the prices. If the shipping rates for corn from Chicago to London have risen from 12s. to 67s. per ton, it still makes only 6d. per quarter wheat, whereas the increase of price has been 27s.

Corporation of the District of Saanich, B.C.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes in the District of Saanich and Rural Municipality School District of Saanich

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Royal Oak Hall, Royal Oak, B.C., I will offer for sale by public auction the following lands as hereinafter set forth for the delinquent taxes unpaid and subsequent taxes in arrears, together with costs and expenses, including the cost of advertising said sale, if the total amount is not sooner paid.

	Taxes	Costs and Expenses	Taxes and Expenses
Sec. 7, Victoria Dis., Map 51, Lot 5.	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.15	\$ 8.15
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 11.	92.45	6.60	99.05
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot Pt. 12.	41.50	4.07	45.57
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot Pt. 13.	26.75	3.04	29.79
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 14.	23.80	2.34	25.94
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 24.	26.75	3.04	29.79
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 386, Lot N. 1 & 2.	17.55	2.85	20.40
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 386, Lots S. 1 & 2.	16.60	2.80	19.40
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 386, Lot 4.	16.60	2.83	19.43
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 386, Lot 6.	16.60	2.83	19.43
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 386, Lot 7.	16.60	2.83	19.43
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 386, Lot 8.	16.60	2.83	19.43
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 386, Lot 9.	16.60	2.83	19.43
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 370, Lot 5.	26.75	3.00	29.75
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 370, Lot 9.	23.00	3.15	26.15
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 370, Lot 10.	23.00	3.15	26.15
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 370, Lot 11.	23.00	3.15	26.15
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 370, Lot 12.	23.00	3.15	26.15
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 53.	147.10	9.35	156.45
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 54.	193.33	11.65	204.98
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 61.	175.45	10.75	186.20
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 62.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 63.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 64.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 65.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 66.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 67.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 68.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 69.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 70.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 71.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 72.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 73.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 74.	123.25	10.75	133.95
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Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 119.	123.25	10.75	133.95
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Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 122.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 123.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 124.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 125.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 126.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 127.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 128.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 129.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 130.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 131.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 132.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 133.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 134.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 135.	123.25	10.75	133.95
Sec. 7, Vic. Dis., Map 51, Lot 136.			

**RUSSIAN AIR CRAFT
SUPERIOR TO ZEPPELIN**

Sikorsky Biplanes Are Being Constructed for Russian Government

The Sikorsky biplane is the largest heavier-than-air machine yet invented. It is the pioneer of the giant aeroplanes to which, in the opinion of experts, the future belongs. It has a wing surface at least five times greater than that even of the commodious Farman biplane. Its steel frame is 22 yards long. Its dead weight is over 3½ tons, and it can carry a "useful load" of over ton. At least a quarter of a ton would consist of explosives. Nearly half a ton of fuel and oil is carried. The space between the planes is 9 ft. deep.

The forepart of the machine consists of steel-walled cabins, extending over a length of about 30 feet. These cabins have large windows on each side, like those of an omnibus. The cabins are electrically lit at night. In cold weather, they are heated through the exhaust. The first Sikorsky machine flew for an hour and a half over St. Petersburg with 16 passengers. Its normal crew is eight men.

In the Ilya Mourometz, Sikorsky first became famous in 1914. The accommodation was luxurious, with its passenger saloon, lavatories, photographic room and pilot house.

Railway Wrecking.

There are flying machines in existence or in the stocks that are not vastly inferior to the Sikorsky—in size. The Sikorsky, however, carries at least twice the load of any known aeroplane.

This constitutes its chief value in war. One of the chief functions of air craft in the last nine months has been railway-wrecking expeditions. British airmen have successfully dropped bombs on the railway stations and junctions at Tourcoing, Roubaix, Langemarck, Thielet, Roulers and other important concentration centres behind the German firing line.

The French have done similar work further south. Ordinary-sized machines have been used for this purpose, and have achieved quite considerable results, despite the smallness of their magazines. Each machine on these expeditions would carry about ten or a dozen 20lb. bombs, and one or two large bombs of 100 or 120lb.

Skilful and audacious airmen have preferred to carry the large projectile because of its enormously greater efficiency, although they had to fly very low over their mark to insure accuracy of aim.

A big aeroplane of the Sikorsky type would carry perhaps half a dozen of these giant bombs, and its value as a railway-wrecker would be enormous.

Multiple Engine System.

A distinct feature of the Sikorsky biplane is its multiple engine system. The Ilya Mourometz has four engines of about 500 total horse-power. Two of these engines could be put out of gear in flight and the machine would still continue through the air.

The only consequence is a diminution of the speed. So stable is the equilibrium of the biplane that workmen can leave the cabin and make their way along the frame to the engines without affecting the normal progress of the machine.

It was stated in 1914 that the Russian government had ordered five of these big biplanes. Sikorsky's machines have already figured in the war on the eastern theatre, and there is reason to believe that the later biplanes are much more powerful and efficient than that which we have described.

There has been a good deal of experimental work in this country on large, multiple engine flying machines, and we may take it for granted that our aeronautical engineers have all the data and equipment necessary for the construction of a fleet of these craft.

As compared with a Zeppelin, the Sikorsky carries about a quarter of the amount of explosives, and has a much shorter range. It has the very great advantage, on the other hand, of being much cheaper, easier to build, less at the mercy of the elements, and a smaller target.

TOMMY ATKINS IN FRANCE.

A photograph from "somewhere in France" which has attracted general interest is that of a British soldier lending a farmer a helping hand at ploughing a field. The incident is another evidence that the British army in Flanders and northern France is earning a reputation like that of Napoleon's veterans. When Napoleon swept over Europe and billeted his men in every country it was remarked how entirely domesticated were most of his soldiers; how they cut the wood and nursed the babies and boiled the pot.

Judging from Wellington's strictures, the British soldier of that period was not equally to be desired as a guest. But in France just now it is well understood that les Anglais are invaluable in the absence of the younger men in the towns and villages. They can turn their hands to anything.

No one knows where exactly the British infantry private picks up his extraordinary medley of knowledge, but any one who has employed an ex-soldier—as, for instance, a "groom gardener"—knows that from mending a sewing machine to cultivating roses he is equal to every occasion. So in France, between fighting the British are appealed to in every emergency, even to the watering of the plants in the winter gardens of coast-town hotels. The French have the same faculty. It is quite a sight to see the French coming to take up their billet in a French estaminet, and taking possession of the kitchen and doing their own cooking with a complete absence of fuss or disturbance. It is a sight, too, to see a staff officer's soldier serving in a French hotel helping the chambermaid to do "chores," not without much gallantry and cheerful giggings.

Corporation of the District of Saanich

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes in the District of Saanich.
(Continued)

		Costs and Expenses.	Taxes.	Costs and Expenses.
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 1, Lot 18	18.50	2.90	Total 21.49	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 1, Lot 17	18.50	2.90	2.40	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 3	10.35	2.50	21.00	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 4	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 5	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 6	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 7	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 15	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 16	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 17	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 18	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 19	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 20	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 21	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 22	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 23	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 24	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 25	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 26	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 27	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 28	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 29	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 30	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 31	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 32	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 33	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 34	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 35	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 36	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 37	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 38	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 39	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 40	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 41	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 42	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 43	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 44	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 45	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 46	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 47	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 48	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 49	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 50	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 51	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 52	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 53	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 54	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 55	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 56	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 57	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 58	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 59	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 60	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 61	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 62	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 63	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 64	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 65	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 66	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 67	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 68	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 69	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 70	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 71	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 72	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 73	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 74	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 75	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 76	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 77	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 78	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 79	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 80	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 81	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 82	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 83	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 84	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot 85	10.35	2.50	12.85	
Sec. 44, Vic. Dis., Map 1544, Blk. 2, Lot				

**EVEN CELEBRATIONS
ARE "ORGANIZED"**

By "Neutral" in London Times.

One morning the chief of police in Berlin was ordered by headquarters to have flags hoisted in celebration of an important victory. No details were given; it was understood merely that the victory had been won on the Gallican front. Flags flew everywhere; the school children were given a holiday after patriotic lectures from their teachers; and the press briefly announced a great triumph without details. Relief from the strain of waiting, month after month, for a victory that never came, resolved itself into excitement. Berlin went wild with joy.

At the time I was staying at a hotel in a provincial town. In the early afternoon the landlord rushed into my room, saying that the Germans had beaten the Russians in Galicia, and had taken 110,000 prisoners. I heard bands playing in the streets, and saw school children carrying German and Austro-Hungarian flags in procession. The people crowded the central thoroughfares. Two hours later the landlord came again. He said he must tell me at once. The prisoners taken numbered 160,000, together with 25,000 horses, 481 guns, 441 machine guns, and 35 armored trains. Tears streamed down his cheeks as he related these wonderful figures.

I went out into the street. The church bells were ringing peals of joy and national airs were everywhere played and sung. The shop windows contained placards quoting the figures I have mentioned on the authority of the official Wolff bureau. The hysterical excitement of the crowds which filled the roadways, the cafes, and the restaurants struck me as a sudden reaction from long pent-up anxiety, from disquietude carefully hidden from hardship and mental strain. It was as though the mental balance of the people had suddenly collapsed after having been artificially maintained. Excitement grew into disorder. The police were compelled to intervene, and many arrests were made for greater unforgiveness.

Next morning the local papers published the official report of the victory, which said that the Russian lines had been pierced and some 30,000 prisoners taken. The effect was painful. It was accentuated by the homilies of the press upon the wrongfulness of being betrayed into un-German excesses by reports of victory.

These scenes occurred in most of the towns throughout the empire. When sad sobriety returned, inquiry was made into the origin of the exaggerated statements. I was told that they came in the first place from Essen, and that there had been a "certain liveliness" on the stock exchanges. Nothing more was heard—perhaps wisely.

Views of the War.

In these circumstances it is easy to understand the German need for constant reports of victory and for the denial of unfavorable news. The state of mind of the German people during the war will presently be an interesting field of investigation for students of popular psychology. Attention should then be paid to the "intellectuals' regard the war as mainly "preventive," as if war that might have been postponed but that was bound to come. Germany, they argue, could not afford to let her enemies become overwhelming strong.

Yet the losses are beginning to tell. The inferior stature and stamina of the new levies is noticeable. The numbers are still there, but the quality is not the same. Where the Germans score, apart from their actual military organization, is in their general spirit of economy and in their concentration of national energy upon the successful prosecution of the struggle.

The contrasts between Germany and Britain are striking and instructive.

One such is afforded by a comparison of the wide and fertile lands of Britain where grass is grown, and broad parks stretch for miles in wonderful summer beauty, with the sandy soil of Brandenburg where one travels, mile upon mile, through well-cultivated fields, covered with green wheat and rye, and where old folks and children plant every spare foot of ground with potatoes. This is an object-lesson in waste and economy, in the absence and presence of control of national energy and in the subordination of everything to the needs of the war.

But there is also another contrast—that between the great store of young men everywhere to be seen in Britain, and the absence of young men from civilian life in Germany. Equally great are the possibilities suggested by the enormous material wealth of Britain.

In Britain I do not feel that the whole sum of national strength is straining out towards the periphery, nor am I conscious that the nerves of Britain quiver over-sensitively at the sound of every voice from the front. There seems to be in Britain an unlimited fund of energy in reserve for the continuance of the struggle. There is, moreover, the same determination in Germany—though it works on some different lines.

Mrs. Richardson was a charitable soul who followed the Biblical injunction of not letting the right hand know what her left hand was engaged in. Noticing a woe-begone man at the street corner one day, she took pity on his distressed condition, and after scribbling the cheering message, "Hil Deperandum," she wrapped a half-a-crown in the paper, thrust it into the disconsolate one's hand, and hurried away. Next day a ring came from the front door bell and Mrs. R. answered it in person. It was the sad man. He placed 22s 6d into her hand, remarking: "Ye wor lucky that 'ime. Ye wor the only yen that backed him f' this street."

It is rumored that, after the war is over, a statue is to be erected to the Censor at Blankenberge in Belgium.—Punch.

	Costs and Expenses.	Taxes.	Total.	Costs and Expenses.	Taxes.	Total.
Leffler, Carl.	\$2.40	10.65	13.05	Chater, B. A.	\$2.35	2.49
Blower, W. G.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Chater, B. A.	2.40	2.49
James, H. W.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Chater, B. A.	2.40	2.49
James, H. W.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Chater, B. A.	2.40	2.49
Jones, Mrs. M. J.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Chater, B. A.	2.40	2.49
Jones, Mrs. M. J.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Parkinson, C.	2.40	2.49
Brown, Alexander.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Fullerton, Herbert M.	2.40	2.49
Brown, Andrew F.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Fullerton, Herbert M.	2.40	2.49
Wilson, John A.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Fullerton, Herbert M.	2.40	2.49
Medford Estate.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Fullerton, Herbert M.	2.40	2.49
Robinson, Thomas.	2.40	10.65	13.05	Fullerton, Herbert M.	2.40	2.49
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 20	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 1, Lot 12	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 21	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 1, Lot 13	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 22	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 1, Lot 15	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 23	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 1, Lot 16	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 24	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 2	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 25	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 4	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 26	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 5	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 27	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 6	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 28	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 12	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 29	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 13	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 30	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 14	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 31	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 15	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 32	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 16	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 33	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 17	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 34	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 18	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 35	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 19	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 36	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 20	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 37	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 21	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 38	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 22	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 39	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 23	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 40	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 24	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 41	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 25	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 42	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 26	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 43	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 27	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 44	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 28	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 45	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 29	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 46	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 30	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 47	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 31	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 48	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 32	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 49	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 33	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 50	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 34	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 51	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 35	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 52	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 36	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 53	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 37	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 54	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 38	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 55	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 39	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 56	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 40	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 57	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 41	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 58	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 42	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 59	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 43	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 60	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 44	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 61	8.25	10.65	18.90	Sec. 79, Vic. Dis., Map 1766, Blk. 2, Lot 45	8.25	2.40
Sec. 50, Vic. Dis., Map 1411, Blk. 1, Lot 62	8.25	10				

HOW OUR SOLDIERS FIGHT AT GALLIPOLI

The Background of a Battle Realities Emerging From the Fog of War

The gunfire lessened, and from the whole line the noise of musketry and maxims came sharply, a noise that was tenser than the guns and more portentous, writes the London Chronicle's correspondent at the Dardanelles. It was as if one had been listening to a changes of orchestration in a symphony, as if, after a heavy and almost dull prelude, the strings were leading to a breathless finale. Yet as one gazed through the glasses there was scarcely a visible sign of action.

Once, indeed, a large body of men

McCutcheon Bros.
McCutcheon Bros.
McCutcheon Bros.
McCutcheon Bros.
Shnath, O. & Thornton, C. W.
Bryant, J. Wesley
Barnard, Geo. H. T.
Twose, Caleb R.
Twose, Caleb R.
Spofford, Calvin
Zimming, Isaac
Baker, Wm. Thos.
Fidlerdean, Geo.
Spence, D. W., Doherty, F. J.
W. F.
Simmons, Harry L.
Cuming, Lawrence
Butt, Louis
Henry, Edward
Shingles, Herbert A.

Once, indeed, a large body of men were visible, as they climbed the green slope, but they were soon lost, and notwithstanding those angry rifles, we had nothing at which we could look except the mules standing motionless in the hollow; and once down a ribbon of road an orderly galloping; yet, all the time, messages were coming in along the wires. All the time it was possible to mark on the large-scale maps with green and red and blue pencils a redoubt gained, a trench occupied or at some point perhaps a check. One message brought news of fifty prisoners coming in, up-on-our-left, and a staff officer went off to meet them. It happened to be my chief, and I was glad of the excuse to go with him.

greyness of the morn-

The greyness of the morning had quite gone by now, and the air was very brilliant after the damp and gloom of the shelter. The road toward the line of battle ran by the cliff's edge, and out at sea, escorted by destroyers, two battleships with guns and turrets, in blackest silhouette against the flashing sea and the silver fume of the horizon, went backward and forward at their slow and stately business and their solemn firing.

Cross flag was flying above the cliff-burrows of the field ambulance. Some of the prisoners were badly wounded, and these were at once taken off for medical attention. The rest were halted, and several of the escort really danced round us, talking and laughing not yet free from that first wild elation of the charge. The dust and sweat caked upon their faces made it almost impossible to see where the khaki ended.

They were very glad to have been taken, and when another staff officer came up and spoke to them in their own language they were enthusiastically anxious to be pleasant. One felt a fresh rage against the Germans for having been able to dupe such fine fellows—for they were fine fellows as they squatted there, many of them wounded, but none complaining, and all of them beaming at the cigarettes our soldiers offered them.

amine the prisoners here more than cursorily, because a group so large might have drawn the enemy's fire, so down they marched toward Lancashire Landing, and the accommodation of the assistant provost-marshals.

Corporation of the District of Saanich

**Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes in
the District of Saanich.**

(Continued)

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes in the District of Saanich. (Continued)															
Costs and Expenses.								Costs and Expenses.							
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 7.	10.55	2.50	Total:	12.05			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 101, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 11.	6.20	2.30	Taxes.	8.50	Costs and Expenses.	Total
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 8.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 12.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 9.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 13.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Appley, William	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 10.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 14.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Appley, William	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 11.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 15.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 12.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 16.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 13.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 17.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Appley, Mrs. S. J.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 14.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 18.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Appley, Mrs. S. J.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 15.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 19.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 16.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 20.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 17.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 21.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 18.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 22.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 19.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 23.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 20.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 24.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 21.	9.50	2.45		11.95			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 25.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 1-13, Lake Dis., Map 1458, Blk. 2, Lot 22.	9.00	2.45		11.45			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 26.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Snaith, O. & Thornton, C. W.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 411, Lot N. 2, 2.86 acres.	33.85	3.65		37.50			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 27.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Bryant, J. Wesley	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 411, Lot N. 4, 4.91 acres.	72.85	5.60		78.45			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 28.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Barnard, Geo. H. T.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 411, Lot W. Pt. 1, 2.59 acres.	36.90	3.80		40.70			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 29.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Twose, Caleb R.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1521, Lot 15.	8.20	2.49		10.70			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 30.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Twose, Caleb R.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1521, Lot 16.	8.20	2.49		10.70			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 31.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Spofford, Calvin	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1521, Lot 17.	8.20	2.49		10.70			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 32.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Brimming, Isaac	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1521, Lot 18.	8.20	2.49		10.70			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 33.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Baker, Wm. Thos.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1521, Lot 19.	8.20	2.49		10.70			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 34.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Fetherdean, Geo. W. F.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1521, Lot 20.	8.20	2.49		10.70			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 35.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
Fetherdean, Geo. W. F.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1521, Lot 21.	8.20	2.49		10.70			Humber, A. W.	Sec. 104, Lake Dis., Map 1278, Blk. 2, Lot 36.	6.20	2.30		8.50		
McCUTCHEON Bros.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1521, Lot 45.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 14, 4.74 acres.	29.00	3.45	Taxes.	32.40	Costs and Expenses.	Total
Simmons, Harry L.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341A, Blk. A, Lot 1.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 20, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Cuming, Lawrence	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341A, Blk. A, Lot 6.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 21, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Butt, Louis	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341A, Blk. H, Lot 14.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 22, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Henry, Edward	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. F, Lot 16.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 23, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Shingles, Herbert A.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 6.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 24, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Fulton, James W.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 15.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 25, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Smith, Mayhew	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 21.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 26, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Pike, James	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 22.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 27, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Steinberger, Wm. T.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 23.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 28, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Williams, Geo. S.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 24.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 29, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Preston, James	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 25.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 30, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Creech, W. H.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 26.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 31, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Toward, E.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 27.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 32, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Nicol, Walter	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 28.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 33, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Phipps, Mrs. Agnes F.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 29.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 34, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Stockton, W. W.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 30.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 35, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Adam, Geo. H.	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 31.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 36, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Lee, Robert	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 32.	8.30	2.40		10.70			Henry G. S.	Sec. 103, Lake Dis., Map 1176, Lot 37, 2.07 acres.	14.75	2.70		17.45		
Lumley, Fred	Sec. 5, Lake Dis., Map 1341B, Blk. G, Lot 33.	8.30													

SPORTING NEWS

BAYLEY LIKELY TO MEET SAMMY GOOD

CORBETT SAYS WELSH BEAT WHITE

Local Lightweight Will Box at Tacoma; Former Champion Favors Titleholder

"I will probably accept an offer to meet Sammy Good at Tacoma, the end of this month," was Joe Bayley's statement this morning with regard to his plans for coming contests. The Victoria youth is anxious to win from Good at Tacoma, as he figures that a victory will open the way to further bouts in the City of Destiny.

Jim Corbett, former world's champion, says Freddie Welsh outpointed Charley White in New York on Saturday, though the Associated Press gave White as the winner. Corbett says it was one of the cleverest fights he ever saw. White made a grand finish in

Why Connie Mack Broke Up Athletics

By Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)

I have been asked time and again to explain why I broke up the Athletics and why it is that we are not up in the fight for the American league pennant. The only answer I can give is that I was caught napping. It may sound egotistical, but I want to say that I broke up the greatest baseball machine ever put together. The Athletics were the greatest machine of all time, because they longed to go than any of the other famous machines in baseball. When the team was broken up, it was in a position where it could have along winning pennants for about five years had not a combination of circumstances compelled me to tear apart a team that took much effort to put together.

Three separate machines I have built, and I will have another in two years that will be greater than the one I just broke up. I was prepared for the break-up of the two other combinations

because the men were older and I saw them slipping. With my 1914 team there was no sign of decay when I had to break up the team. I hated to do it before I had prepared and laid my lines for a new combination, but somebody was forced to lead the way in preventing the ruin of baseball, and I think in a few years the fans will look back and say that I was not such a bad fellow and will agree with me.

This is really the happiest period of my life. I am broke financially, but full of ambition. It is like starting all over again for me, and I love baseball and loves to build up teams. I have done it once and will do it again. It is a new experience for me, after the terrific strain I have been under for seven years. It is the ambition of my life to turn out this new combination. I will do it. The critics say I was benefited by circumstances and that the material is no longer available in the independent and collegiate field. Time will tell that story.

PREXY JOHNSON HAS BEEN APPEALED TO BY MANAGER DONOVAN

Manager Donovan of the Yankees wrote a letter to President Johnson of the American league this week regarding the practice of discoloring new balls. Donovan told Big Ban that Joe Wood, while pitching for the Boston Red Sox, kept a piece of Horace in his mouth, so that by expostorating on the new sphere as the umpire tossed them to him he managed to discolor one-half of each cover. Wood therefore was able to puzzle the Yankee batters with balls that were black and white. Donovan, in his letter, stated that he arrived in vain to Umpires Nally and Dineen, who refused to even reprimand the Boston pitcher. Wild Bill also sent two of the discolored balls express to President Johnson, so that the latter could have them properly examined.

"The umpires should be made to stop such tricks," said the Yankee manager in an interview. "The use of the enemy ball now means a heavy fine. Why shouldn't pitchers also be fined for putting Horace, resin or other foreign substances on the ball? The foul strike rule gives the pitchers of to-day a tremendous advantage over the batsmen; the raised box also handicaps the batters. There isn't enough batting as it is. So I believe that discoloring or soiling the ball, together with the use of something to make the fingers sticky, ought to be stopped."

DETROIT SLUGGER HAS CLIMBED OVER .400 MARK AGAIN

Chicago, July 10.—Banging out twenty safe hits in his last 35 times at bat, Heinie Zimmerman, of the Chicago Cubs, raised himself last week from about fortieth place to twelfth among the National league batters, and threatens with his average of .295 to break into the first ten. Last week his average was .254. According to averages published here today, which include the records of last Wednesday, the leading batter in the National league is Daubert, Brooklyn, .37; Robertson, New York, has attained the maximum in stolen bases with 17, but Baker still holds the lead in total bases with 142 and is now favored with .35. Ty Cobb, Detroit, once man in established a .40 class in the big leagues. Today's averages show him leading the batters of the American league with .404, setting the pace for base-stealers with 51, and in runs scored with 79.

Lee Magee, the Brooklyn manager, still sets the batting pace in the Federal League with .352. Kauff leads in stolen bases with 35 and in runs scored with 42. Walsh has the most total bases, 12.

BURMAN WINNER

Burlington, Ia., July 10.—Burman won the 190-mile motor car race on a half-mile track here yesterday. His time was 2.06.47.

REMARKED ON THE SIDE

Northwestern League to Suspend Soon.

Unable to carry the heavy financial drain that has been keeping the league on the dangerous point for the past month, the Northwestern League directors have decided to meet conditions by suspending about August 1. The great rest throughout the entire Northwestern League has caused the club owners no end of worry, and President Blewett realizes only too well that the clubs cannot hope to go through the season as they are now doing. The league will keep the Victoria team intact, and will see that they are carried through until the close, but every effort will be made to place the players by the sale route before the league closes up. The National League will undoubtedly give the Northwestern directors the right to suspend their territory, but all claim to the players' services will likely be lost because of the early closing.

Eastern Crews Wanted a Fortune to Come to the Coast.

Not content with a guarantee of \$4,000 for each club, the management of the Yale and Harvard crews refused to take part in the proposed Shriners' regatta at Seattle, unless they were guaranteed nearly \$6,000 to cover their expenses to the Sound City. The Easterners must have figured on bringing a whole regiment of oarsmen to the Coast to ask such a guarantee, and the Seafair committee rightly decided not to submit to the hold-up terms of the college crews. It would have been a grand old race, and rowing on this coast was too heavy for the benefits that would have been derived by the clash of the star crews on Lake Washington.

★ ★ ★

Dorando, who was disqualified in the spectacular marathon race held at the London Olympic games in 1908, is now driving a military automobile at the Italian front. The members of all the sporting clubs, gymnastic societies and racing associations have enlisted for the war, and some have distinguished themselves. Vincenzo Lancia, Felice Nazzaro and other automobile drivers have been retained in the motor factories and are working under high pressure to turn out military motors.

★ ★ ★

C. T. B. Turner in 1888 secured 314 wickets for the Australian team in England.

★ ★ ★

E. N. Croxton, Jr., the well-known stumper of Haverford College, has a remarkable cricket record. During his four years at college he has kept wicket in every first eleven game played. This includes all matches played during one Canadian and one English tour undertaken during his undergraduate career. In recognition of his splendid work for the college and for the purpose of substantially recording his feat a number of old Haverfordians have presented him with a bat appropriately inscribed

TO JOIN THE REDS



FRANK MCKENRY

Victoria twirler, who was sold yesterday to the Cincinnati club of the National league, for immediate delivery. McKenry will probably break into big league company at once along with Ken Williams, the Spokane outfielder, who reports to the same club.

BONNER CONTINUES TO CHALK UP WINS

Victoria Twirler Wins His Third Game of the Week Against Seattle; Score 3 to 2

With Al Bonner hurling major league ball, the Victoria club took a thirteenthinning battle from the Seattle club yesterday, winning 3 to 2 over the Giants in one of the best contests of the year. Bonner held the Seattle club to seven widely scattered hits, while Victoria hammered ten off Pat Eastley. It was a clean-cut win for the Leafs and gives them a chance to take the series from the Giants, the games now standing four to three in favor of Seattle. It was Bonner's third win of the week over the Giants and his second over Pat Eastley.

Victoria opened the scoring in the second with one run, and then came back with a twirler, bunched bats and Victoria errors. The Leafs tied up the count in the fourth, and from then on the teams saw-sawed until the thirteenth, when the winning run came across.

Menges' two-bagger, followed by a sacrifice hit and a sacrifice fly, gave the game to Victoria.

Score— R. H. E.
Victoria 3 19 2
Seattle 2 7 2
Batteries—Bonner and Hoffman; Eastley and Cadman.

Sopon, July 10.—Noyes pitched a hot game for the Indians against Vancouver yesterday and won, 11 to 1. The run secured by the Beavers was the result of three passed balls by Brehegan after Cheek had reached first on a pass. Aldrich, a scratch, was given a try-out in the last inning by Vancouver and pitched good ball. Williams leaves the local team to-night for Cincinnati to join the National league club.

Score— R. H. E.
Spokane 11 14 3
Vancouver 1 0 2
Batteries—Noyes and Brehegan; Clink, Aldrich and Cheek.

Elma, Wash., July 10.—Timely hits by Aberdeen and errors by the Tigers at critical times gave the locals a 5 to 3 victory yesterday.

Score— R. H. E.
Aberdeen 5 10 1
Tacoma 3 6 3
Batteries—Engle and Vance; McGinnity and Stevens.

PLAYGROUND LEAGUE WILL KEEP AMATEUR BALL TEAMS BUSY

With the senior league disbanded, the intermediate, junior and midget leagues having finished up their schedules. Instructor Beall is now forming new playground leagues, having four divisions, junior, midget, bantam and wasp. These leagues have been assured of. In the near future delegates from the intermediate league will meet for the purpose of organizing a second league. Beacon Hill clinched the championship in this division, and as the season has only just begun the teams are anxious for further games.

As for the organizing of a new senior league, hopes have been abandoned. Only three teams from that division remain intact—Hawkins' Cubs, the Bapcos and Merchants. The other clubs have disbanded.

North Ward and Victoria played a nine-inning game at Central Park last night, the score being 3 to 1.

NORTHWESTERN

Yesterday's Results.
Victoria, 3; Seattle, 2 (12 Innings).
Spokane, 11; Vancouver, 1.
Aberdeen, 6; Tacoma, 3.
Standing.

W. L. Pet.
Spokane 51 30 .627
Tacoma 45 26 .576
Vancouver 49 40 .590
Victoria 36 33 .489
Aberdeen 37 44 .577
Seattle 31 50 .283

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. quarts.

LEAGUE MEETS TO-MORROW AT SEATTLE

MCKENRY SOLD TO CINCINNATI CLUB

National Commission Will Protect Territory of Northwestern League; Blewett Sells Leaf Star

Just what date the Northwestern league will suspend on will be decided at to-morrow's meeting of the directors at Seattle. The various clubs that have sales pending for their star performers are rapidly closing these deals, and efforts will certainly be made to dispose of as many of the men as possible. President Blewett has offers for at least four of the Victoria club, and he fully expects that after selling these players that the league will be able to show a balance on its Victoria franchise.

The magnates will quit just as soon as they can be assured of protection for their territory, and this they are trying to secure from the National board now.

If they do the league will probably "blow" by August 1.

Tacoma, which is in a bad way, will get a boost next week, according to Paul Browning, the genial scorecard merchant, who returned yesterday from Tacoma, where he had the ice cream concession for the auto races.

Paul thinks the outlook is very fair there, and if the club can get by then he fancies the other clubs will be content to carry the homeless Victoria club.

But it is an open secret that all the magnates will be willing to close up shop on August 1 if they can protect their territory, and as this is an exception year there seems no reason why this protection should not be forthcoming from the governing body.

President Blewett, who is acting

manager of the Victoria club, has put through a deal by which Frank McKenry, the big pitcher, goes to Cleveland. The price is not mentioned.

The sale of Jack Barry to the Boston club leaves Connie Mack but one of his famous \$100,000 infield of a year ago.

McKenry was sold to the Chicago club, Baker refuses to report, and now Barry is sold to the Red Sox. McKenry is the only member left, and he will likely remain. Mack claims to have moulded Wally Schang, his hard hitting catcher, into a third sacker. This means that he will dispose of Home Run Baker before the end of this season. It was also reported that it is the intention of Mack to get rid of his high salaried men with the possible exception of "Stuffy" McInnis, first baseman, and Amos Strunk, outfielder, and one or two others. Mack is building up a new team of young players. Within the last few weeks he had added several young pitchers and two or three infielders to his string of players.

The Boston Braves are touted as the most unpopular team around the National league circuit on account of their conceit.

Fred Herbst looks the best pitcher in the International and is one pitcher from that loop who is likely to go up this year.

Vancouver, July 10.—Fitzsimmons, the infielder that Bob Brown has been after ever since the memorable strike at the ball park, has finally agreed to come to the Northwest league, and will hold down third base for the Beavers on Monday afternoon at Athletic Park, where they open a week's series with the Maple Leafs. Besides being a sweet hitter, and Brown expects him to strengthen his team considerably.

THE FINEST SPIRIT EVER BOTTLED

PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY

Mellow and silky, without a touch of "bite" or harshness.

Proprietors—D. & J. McCallum, Edinburgh. Sole agents—

THE B. C. WINE CO., LIMITED

Family Liquor Store, 1216 Douglas St.

Phone 3052

Size 10x14 ft., height to ridge 9 ft.

Made of good siding. All framework 2x4. Painted two coats.

W. Marlow

578 John Street. Phone 3303R



FITZGERALD TO PLAY FOR TORONTO TEAM

Eastern Lacrosse Stars Return Home; Terminals Shift Line-up for To-day

WILL NOT ROW AT SEATTLE REGATTA



W. N. Kennedy, P. N. A. O. singles' champion, who has received word from Hiram Combeau, the University of Washington rowing coach, that there will be no special rowing features at the Shriners' convention next week. Kennedy was booked to row in a special race before the big eights' feature at the Shriners' regatta. The Harvard and Yale crews refused to come west unless guaranteed \$5,500 each, the Seattle authorities stopping at a guarantee of \$4,000 each.

BONNER'S RECORD.

Seven straight wins for Al Bonner marks a Northwestern league record for 1915. Frank Eastley, the Seattle hurler, won six straight, while Ira Colwell, the young Vancouver slab artist managed to gather five consecutive wins, but Bonner's mark is the best yet. The Victoria star also has the creditable feat of beating Seattle three times in six days, taking his turn on the slab every other day and winning a pair of extra-innings contests in addition. It is a unique record for the "Leafs" reliable heavier, and one that may result in Bonner being given another trial in the majors.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.
Detroit, 15; Boston, 4.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2 (13 innnings).
First game—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Second game—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Standing.

W. L. Pet.
Chicago 40 30 .511
Philadelphia 37 21 .544
St. Louis 35 22 .522
Brooklyn 36 25 .507
Pittsburg 28 29 .500
New York 31 25 .476
Cincinnati 30 37 .488
Boston 31 33 .443

BONNER'S SEVENTH

A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Score, 1. f. 9 0 0 3 0
Raymond, s. a. 6 0 2 2 1
Browne, r. f. 6 0 1 6 0
Brooks, 1. b. 1 0 0 1 0
Cadman, 1. c. 4 0 3 2 1
Gulien, 2. b. 5 0 0 1 1
Morse, 2. b. 5 0 1 2 1
Eastley, p. 5 0 1 2 1
Totals 44 2 7 29 17

Victoria—A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Tobin, 1. f. 6 0 0 3 0
Butler, 1. a. 6 0 1 2 2
McGinnity, 2. b. 1 2 2 5 0
Gill, 2. f. 5 0 1 2 0
Hansen, r. f. 4 0 0 2 1
Hanson, h. 6 0 0 2 4
Hoffman, o. 6 0 2 4 0
Bonner, p. 5 0

Homeseekers! Look at This Bargain and Sacrifice
Property given away for the amount of the mortgage.

6-ROOMED MODERN BUNGALOW

Just off Hillside Avenue.

LEVEL LOT 40x120.

Full basement with concrete floor and furnace, stationary wash tubs. Dutch kitchen with cooler and ironing board, dining room with built-in buffet and panelled walls, dressing room with built-in ceiling and panelled fireplace, good sized den, 2 good sized bedrooms, bathroom complete, could make 3 more rooms upstairs.

House Alone Cost \$3,500 by Contract. Owner Must Sell at Any Price. Make us an Offer of \$2,000.

Terms, \$300 cash, balance on mortgage.

Don't let this opportunity slip. A bigger bargain never offered in Victoria.

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

Winch Bldg. 60 Fort St.

S. A. BAIRD

1210 Douglas Street.

FOR SALE.

KEATINGS 6½ acres, improved, good house, barns and all necessary outbuildings, orchard and small fruits; price \$22,500.

CLARKE ST. New 5 roomed cottage, strictly modern; price \$3,500, terms easy.

TO RENT.

BEACHWOOD AVE. 6 rooms, basement, polished floors \$17.50

OLIVE ST. 3-room suite, modern, yard at back \$11.00

ACTON ST. 7 rooms, new \$17.50

CEDAR HILL RD. 5 rooms, furnished, basement, etc. \$16.00

MASON ST. 5 rooms \$14.00

WANTED

The Names and Addresses of all **BLIND PEOPLE**

In or Near-by This Municipality.

Blind persons knowing of any addresses will confer a favor by communicating the same to us.

Dominion Tactile Press**Publishers of**FREE Books and Magazines for the **BLIND**

275 Delaware Avenue

TORONTO

If I had a million dollars to spend in advertising I would spend every cent of it in the daily newspapers
Bill Wise

"I wonder what has become of the old-fashioned dime novel?" remarked the old fogey. "It has gone up to a dollar and a half," replied the growler.

Binks—"Winkers is a great man of yours, isn't he?" Jinks (a man of the world)—"Can't say. I haven't had to borrow money since I knew him."

TIMES SHIPPING CHART**DEEP SEA ARRIVALS**

Steamer Master Tonage Agent From Date
Chicago Maru ... Mori ... 3,800 R. P. Rithet ... Hongkong July 16
Aki Maru ... Nemo ... 4,200 G. Northern ... Hongkong July 14
Jason ... Turner ... 4,800 Dodwell & Co. ... Liverpool July 15
Kenta 1,600 R. W. Green ... New York July 15
Tama Maru ... Nagase ... 8,000 Northern ... Hongkong July 25
Nagara 7,000 C. P. R. ... Orford, ... Aug. 15
Crown of Galicia ... Halliday ... 2,100 Belford, Gutrie ... Liverpool Aug. 20
Idomenus 4,200 Dodwell & Co. ... Liverpool Aug. 20

DEEP-SEA DEPARTURES

From Northern Ports
Prince Rupert, G.T.P., P. R. Rupert July 11
Princess Alice, C.P.R., Skagway July 12
Prince George, G.T.P., P. R. Rupert July 14
For Northern Ports
Prince Rupert, G.T.P., P. R. Rupert July 12
Prince George, G.T.P., P. R. Rupert July 15
Princess Alice, C.P.R., Skagway July 16
For West Coast
Toes, Clayoquot July 15

COAST SERVICES

From West Coast
Toes, Holberg July 14
From San Francisco
City of Portland, Pacific Coast July 11
Umatilla, Pacific Coast July 16
For San Francisco
City of Pueblo, Pacific Coast July 16
Umatilla, Pacific Coast July 23
For Coforo
Chamorro, C. P. R. July 13
For Rivers Inlet
Chelohorn, Union Steamship Co. July 14

FERRY SERVICES

For Vancouver
Princess Victoria leaves 8 p. m. daily.
Princess Mary leaves 10:30 a. m. daily.
Princess Adelaide leaves 11:45 p. m. daily.
From Vancouver
Princess Mary arrives 6:45 a. m. daily.
Princess Charlotte arrives 2:45 p. m. daily.
Princess Adelaide arrives 6:30 p. m. daily.
For Seattle
Princess Charlotte leaves 4:30 p. m. daily.

MERIONETHSHIRE IS COMING TO VICTORIA

Royal Mail Liner Coming From Hongkong; Some Activity in Shipping Next Week

LONDON OVERCOMES SHIPPING CONGESTION

No Vessels Are Now Being Detained in Lower Thames; Docks Ready for Service

Early next month the Royal Mail liner Merionethshire will berth at this port from the Orient. A cablegram received this morning by the Times announced her departure from Hongkong on July 8. The number of calls she will make in the far east is not known, but she is not expected here before August 5. The news that the vessel was to make a trip in the trans-Pacific trade came as a great surprise. It is not known whether she is making a voyage from Hull and London, or whether she was placed on berth in the Orient.

Following the outbreak of war the Royal Mail line practically suspended its service to this coast. The British admiralty commandeered the majority of its ships. Early in the year the steamship Glenroy arrived here from the old land and loaded a full cargo for Vladivostok and Liverpool piled up on a reef outside Singapore and became a total loss. Since that time no ship has arrived on this side of the pond.

Five Boats Here Next Week.
After several weeks of inactivity the waterfront will show signs of life, during the next seven-days. Five ships are scheduled to berth here two being outward bound and the other three being inbound. The Japanese liners Aki Maru, of the Nippon fleet, and the Chicago Maru, of the Osaka fleet, are coming from the Orient, and the Jason, of the Blue Funnel line, will get in from Liverpool via the Panama canal.

The Aki Maru is expected to berth on Friday. She has about 600 tons of freight for this port and a light list of passengers. The Chicago is looked for on Saturday. She has 1,000 tons of freight for British Columbia—but no passengers are booked for this port.

The Jason arrived at San Francisco yesterday and is expected to sail for Victoria to-day, in which case she will dock here on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel liner Titan leaves for Hongkong and way ports on Wednesday, and the Mexico Maru, of the Osaka fleet, will follow her over the same course two days later.

OFFICER STRICKEN AT SEA WITH APPENDICITIS

Port Townsend, July 10.—Lieutenant of Engineers I. J. Vankammen, of the United States coast guard cutter Manning, was brought here yesterday on the United States life saving tug Snohomish suffering from a severe attack of appendicitis. He was placed in the United States marine hospital, where he will undergo an operation.

The Manning was three days out from Cape Flattery on her way to Behring Sea to relieve the cutter Unalga, when Lieut. Vankammen was stricken. Capt. Dodge put the vessel about and at full speed raced for Neah Bay with the stricken officer.

A lieutenant of engineers on the Snohomish was transferred to the Manning and that vessel again proceeded for Behring Sea.

PERUVIAN BARQUE ARRIVES

Seventy-five days from Callao, Peru, the Peruvian barque Mario last night was on her way up the strait in tow of the tug Tyee, of the Puget Sound Tow Boat company. The vessel is bound for Seattle for cleaning and painting. She is under charter to the shipping firm of W. R. Grace & Co., and will load a cargo of lumber at the pier of the Puget Sound Mills & Timber company at Port Angeles for Callao.

Talent, lying in the understanding, is often inherited; genius, being the action of reason and imagination, rarely or never—Coleridge.

A nation with whom sentiment is nothing is on the way to cease to be a nation at all.—J. A. Froude.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Mukilteo, July 9.—The str. Williamson sailed to-day, after loading 800,000 feet of lumber for San Francisco. She will go via Everett and Port Angeles, where she will finish her cargo.

Aberdeen, July 9.—Arrived: Schr. Oceania, Vance, from Kahului. Sailed: Str. Willapa, for San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 9.—Arrived: U. S. Albany, from the Puget Sound navy yard, via Seattle; str. President, from Seattle; str. Caddo, from Vancouver; B. C.; str. Newberg, from Jensen landing; str. Adeline Smith, from Coos bay; str. National City, from Fort Bragg; str. F. A. Kilburn, from Eureka; str. Geneva, from Newcastle; str. Great Northern, from Astoria; str. Congress, from San Diego. Sailed: Str. Kona, for Melbourne; str. Defiance, for Vancouver; B. C.; str. Bear, Hawaiian and F. A. Kilburn, for Portland; Nor. str. Tricolor, for Valparaiso; str. Relief and Coronado, for Eureka; str. Multnomah and Roanoke, for Astoria; steamers Admiral Dewey and Capt. A. F. Lucas, for Seattle; str. Baja California and Graywood, for Tacoma; str. Grays Harbor, for Aberdeen.

Eureka, July 9.—Sailed: Str. Nome City, for Seattle.

Vancouver, B. C., July 9.—Sailed: Str. Amur, towing barge Henry Villard, for Anyox, B. C.

Esquimalt, B. C., July 9.—Arrived: Str. Lansing, from Port San Luis.

Tacoma, July 9.—Arrived: Str. Arizonaf, from Seattle, at 7 a. m.; str. Governor, from Port Angeles; str. Farragut, from Seattle. Sailed: Str. Arizona, for Honolulu; str. Governor, for Seattle.

Portland, Ore., July 9.—Arrived: U. S. S. Manzanita, from Astoria. Sailed: Strs. Santa Barbara and Daisy Putnam, for San Francisco; str. Olympic, for San Pedro.

Everett, July 9.—Sailed: Str. Williamson, for San Francisco, via Port Angeles; str. J. A. Chanslor, for Monterey.

San Pedro, July 9.—Str. Tallas arrived from Philadelphia and will discharge a partial cargo of pipe and structural steel at the Salt Lake wharf. Six steam schooners sailed for Northern Ports in ballast to-day. They were the Chehalis and Hoquiam, for Gray's Harbor; Davenport and Bee, for Puget Sound; Nehalem and Temple E. Dorr, for Portland. The str. Shoshone, sailed for San Diego with a partial cargo from Gray's Harbor, and the str. Acme sailed for Gayagu with a partial cargo from Coos Bay. The str. Tahos arrived from Gray's Harbor with ties for the Southern Pacific, and the str. Willamette arrived from Portland with a cargo for Charles R. McCormick & Co. The str. Daisy Freeman, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company's fleet, now on the narrow gauge route, arrived from San Francisco and is offering here for grain again, asking a rate of \$20 a ton. The barque Andrew Welsh is offering here for the same business at the same rate.

Astoria, Ore., July 9.—Arrived: U. S. C. Burnside, from Seattle; str. Calypso, from Seattle; str. Northern Pacific, from San Francisco. Sailed: Strs. Olympic, Santa Barbara, Daisy Putnam and Saginaw, for San Francisco.

Dungeness, July 9.—Passed in: Per. B. Maru, of Nagoya, towed by tug Tyee, of Port Angeles.

For several years past the practice of most shipping companies has been to discharge part of their cargoes here, then going on to Antwerp and Hamburg to finish discharging and partly load there, later coming back here to finish loading. This is not possible now, the Belgian and German ports being closed. Therefore a large amount of shipping which counted as two entries before the war now is only counted once and the shipping figures suffer accordingly. Yet the cargoes manipulated and stored in London from each ship are double what they were. This is an instance of how deceptive statistics of shipping tonnage entering a port may be for purposes of comparison with other ports.

The number of men at present employed on dock work by the Port of London Authority is 7,500, as against 5,600 a year ago. The figure of goods housed at the docks has risen to 250,000 tons, an increase of 68 per cent, over last year.

'FRISCO'S MARINE NEWS

San Francisco, July 10.—Laden with general cargo, the Norwegian steamer Tricolor, of the Grace fleet, was dispatched yesterday for the west coast of South America.

The French barque Sully, Capt. Populaire, which cleared yesterday for Australia, is laden with 3,000 tons of oats, the largest single cargo of this character ever sent from this port. The vessel is under fixture to Girvin & Eye.

The British steamer Borrall, Capt. Avren, under charter to the Victorian government, cleared yesterday for Australia. The vessel is laden with a full cargo of hay.

The Norwegian steamer Baja California, which arrived here July 7, left yesterday for Puget sound to discharge and load part cargoes. She will return here to complete for the west coast.

Lumber laden, the schooner Kona, Capt. Hansen, squared away yesterday for Melbourne.

Reporting a stormy voyage of seventy-one days from Newcastle, Australia, during which she lost considerable canvas and was swept by heavy seas, the brig Geneva arrived this afternoon. She brought 750 tons of coal consigned to Hind, Ralph & Co.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 50 cents per line per month.

ARCHITECTS

JESSE M. WARREN, Architect, 503 Central Building, Phone 397.

C. ELWOOD WATKINS, Architect, Rooms 1 and 2, Green Block, corner Broad and Trounce Ave. Phones 2123 and 2124.

CHIROPRACTORS.

KELLEY & KELLEY, spinal massage, 147 Fort. Phone 2007.

FRED. C. FRAZEE, 309 Union Bank Bldg. Phone 436. jy29

CHIROPODIST.

MR. AND MRS. BARKER, surgeon-chiropractors, 14 years' practical experience. 92 Fort street. Phone 2007.

L. E. JONES, expert chiropodist, careful treatment. 301 Hibben-Bone. Phone 2388.

DENTISTS.

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, 501 Johnson, 1421 Broad, Phone 661. W. C. Wrightson, 1421 Broad.

WE SUPPLY nothing but fresh fish. Miller Bros. the Central Fish Market, 613 Johnson street. Phone 3986.

FURNITURE MOVERS.

JEEVES BROS. & LAMB, furniture and piano movers. Large, up-to-date, padded, pianos and trucks. Stores, packing and shipping office, 101 Yates street. Phone 1557. Stable, 507 George road. Phone 2883.

FURRIER.

FRED FORSTER, 1216 Government street. Phone 1887.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

FURNITURE AND CURIOS bought, sold or exchanged. Murdoch's, Pandora Mart, where car No. 3 stops. Phone 5899. jy12

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 50 cents per line per month.

DRY CLEANING.

HERMAN STRINGER, French dry cleaner. Ladies' dresses and gents' alterations our specialty. We call and deliver. 840 Yates street. Phone 1558. Open evenings.

FISH.

FRESH FISH DAILY, also smoked, at 661 Johnson, 1421 Broad. Phone 661.

WE SUPPLY nothing but fresh fish. Miller Bros. the Central Fish Market, 613 Johnson street. Phone 3986.

ELECTROLYSIS.

ELECTROLYSIS—Fourteen years' practical experience in removing superfluous hairs. Mrs. Barker, 92 Fort street.

ENGRAVERS.

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Street Cutters, and Seal Engravers. 906 Cowperthwaite street, behind Post Office.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS AND DESIGNERS—Grounds of any size laid out. State of skilled gardeners. Estimates free. The Lansdowne Floral Co., Jas. Masters, 1691 Hillside Ave., Victoria, B. C. Phone 2524.

LEGAL.

HEADSHAW & STAPPOLE, barristers-at-law, 131 Bastion St., Victoria.

MEDICAL MASSAGE.

ETHEL GEARY, masseuse. Vapor-tub baths, electric-hand massage, electric hand and steam bath. Large, well equipped rooms in connection. Has moved from Hibben-Bone Bldg. to The Geary Rooms, 819 Fort street. Select patrons.

VAPOR BATHS, message and electricity. 812 Fort St. Phone 4744.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILLIAM G. GAUNCE, Room 105 Hibben-Bone Block, The Griffith Co., real estate and insurance, notary public.

NURSING.

MATERNITY NURSING HOME—Terms reasonable. Mrs. M. A. Impey, 1222 Vancouver St. Phone 4591. jy18

SHORTHAND.

BORTHAND SCHOOL, 1011 Government street. Shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping thoroughly taught. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 50 cents per line per month; 1 cent per word per week; 50 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than it.

AUTO REPAIRING.

FINEST WORK at reasonable prices. Your old car made to look like new by Wm. D. Carter, 354 Belleville St., adjoining C. P. R. wharf. jy19

BOAT BUILDERS.

BOATS AND LAUNCHES designed and built to order, repairing, hauling out, superstructure and surveying, principally attended to. R. F. Stevens, 1225 Sunny-side Ave. Phone 4351.

BUILDERS.

BUILDER AND CARPENTER. Alterations, repairs, estimated free. T. Thirkell, Phone 3391. jy25

CAFE.

WANTED—Business men to try our celebrated 20c lunch, finest in the city, home cooking. The Home Restaurant, 645 Fort.

DAME DURDEN, dainty tea rooms, 749 Fort. Home made cakes and China tea. Phone 2363. jy23

CORDWOOD.

DRY FIR CORDWOOD—\$5.00 per cord. Phone 3303. jy15

BEST QUALITY dry fir cordwood, 12 in blocks, \$5.00; 12 in split, \$5.75; carrying in, \$1.00 per cord. Extra, \$1.00 per cord extra. Lloyd-Young & Russell, 1012 Broad street, Pemberton Building. Phone 4322.

CARPET AND RUG WEAVING.

COLONIAL RUG RUGS and carpets or portieres made from old garments, bedspreads, etc. made to order. Old carpet. Prices reasonable. Phone 2621. Victoria Rug Carpet and Rug Weavers, 1915 Cook street.

COLLECTIONS.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, Suite 204, Hibben-Bone Building. Inquiries, many small accounts and doubtful debts collected. Every method embody discretion and bring prompt and successful results. "Call or Phone No. 900."

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

A SWEEP in time saves a fine. C. White, old country sweep. Phone 2571. jy11

CHIMNEY SWEEP—W. Caley. Phone 2618 or 2530. Clean and thorough work guaranteed. jy23

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 1013 Quadra St. Phone 1913. jy23

CORSETRY.

SPIRILLA CORSETS—Comfort, with straight lines; boning guaranteed unrustable and unbreakable, one year. Professional corsetiers will visit residence by appointment. Mrs. Godson, 403 Campbell Block. Phone 4662.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

VICTORIA DYE WORKS—All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned, dyed, pressed and repaired. Lace curtains and blankets a specialty. 344 Fort St. Phone 717.

MODERN DYEING, dying, pressing, mending. Ladies' and gentlemen's laundry a specialty. 130 Government St. (opposite Columbia Theatre). Phone 1897. Open evenings.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 600. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

CLARENCE CLEANERS, 704 Fort street. French dry cleaned and dyed. Suits pressed, etc. Alterations and repairs. Ladies' work a specialty. We call and deliver. Phone 2907. jy21

DRESSMAKING.

MISS CROWTHER, 1315 Blanshard. Moderate prices and good work my specialty. jy21

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

ESQUIMALT—Small cottage for rent; some furniture for sale. 627 Grenville Ave. jy17

CONSTANCE COVE DAIRY—Fresh milk produced in Esquimalt from our own tested cows, delivered daily. Telephone 1078. jy27

W.M. ANGUS, 1253 Esquimalt road, now selling grass catchers, 75 cents and up; lawn mowers, \$5. Phone 4120.

H. P. RUTTER'S GARAGE, Esquimalt and Russell street. Repairs a specialty. Shell gasoline depot. Phone 3767. jy14

W.M. ANGUS, 1253 Esquimalt road, now selling grass catchers, 75 cents and up; lawn mowers, \$5. Phone 4120.

THE BON-ACCORD BAKERY—Specializing in home-made bread and cakes; deliveries twice daily. Phone 2878. jy20

TORONTO MEAT MARKET, J. Parker prop., cor. Simcoe and Menzies. Good variety of fish daily. Phone 3631.

JAMES BAY BOAT REPAIRING SHOP, 1005 Quadra. Phone 1640. collect and deliver. jy20

H. J. WADE, 1005 Bay Market, 107 Menzies (gate P. Burns). Prime fresh meat, poultry, butter, eggs, etc. Fish fresh daily. Prompt delivery. Phone 1893. jy29

TO LET—Stable, 1005 Bay Market, 107 Menzies (gate P. Burns). Prime fresh meat, poultry, butter, eggs, etc. Fish fresh daily. Prompt delivery. Phone 1893. jy29

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FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET
 Government St., 6 rooms \$27.50
 Linden Ave., 6 rooms \$25.00
 Vancouver St., 7 rooms \$20.00
 Admiral's Rd., 6 rooms \$20.00
 Neil St., 5 rooms \$25.00
 North Park St., 17 rooms \$25.00
 Langford St., 10 rooms \$20.00
 Wellington Ave., 9 rooms \$20.00
 Fowl Bay Rd., 8 rooms \$20.00
 Oliphant Ave., 8 rooms \$20.00
 Vancouver St., 9 rooms \$20.00
 Smith St., 6 rooms \$20.00
 Beach Drive, 5 rooms \$20.00
 Inez Drive, 3 rooms \$20.00
 1719 Stanley Ave., 5 rooms \$27.50
 933 Green St., 4 rooms \$20.00
 Niagara St., 8 rooms \$25.00
 Moss St., 6 rooms \$20.00
OFFICES
 Light and airy offices in Brown Block, steam heat, use of vault; cheap.

Unfurnished Houses to Let
 259 Victoria St., 4 rooms \$20.00
 1725 Fort St., 6 rooms \$20.00
 227 Herald, 7 rooms \$20.00
 1850 Oak Bay Ave., 6 rooms \$20.00
 Cor. Fernwood and Pandora, 9 rooms \$20.00
 1225 Fort St., 1 room \$12.00
 1225 May St., 7 rooms \$12.00
 312 Mary St., 5 rooms \$10.00
 280 Superior, 6 rooms \$12.00
 708 Vancouver St., 4 rooms \$12.00
 217 Standard Ave., 7 rooms \$20.00

P. R. BROWN
 1112 Broad St.
 Money to Loan. Insurance Written.

NUT COAL

An economical summer fuel, large size, double screened. Let your next order be for a ton of our nut.

HALL & WALKER

Distributors Canadian Colteries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., Wellington Coals.

1232 Government Street. Phone 83



When You Need Money

it would be a good thing to know your SAVINGS ACCOUNT was sufficient to meet the necessity. OPEN THAT SAVINGS ACCOUNT—NOW.

Your Savings subject to withdrawal by Cheque. Interest Compounded Quarterly.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve \$3,079,324.70
Total Assets \$7,100,546.11

The Company is authorized under its Act of Incorporation to Receive Deposits.

OUR SHORT TERM DEBENTURES YIELD 5%

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Great West Permanent Loan Co.

616 View Street. R. W. PERRY, Manager.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION

often exists as to the charges of Trust Companies for their services. Court appointments allow court fees. For individual appointments fees may be agreed upon in advance, and stipulated when creating the trust. Consult us.

THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST COMPANY

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.

Victoria Branch, - 616 View Street.

A. J. KERR, MANAGER

ENORMOUS LOSSES SUFFERED BY TURKS

HUNS ALLEGE THEY CAPTURED TRENCH

Official Review of Operations at Dardanelles Issued at Paris

Claim They Had a Small Success in the Champagne District

Berlin, July 10.—The German army headquarters' staff to-day gave out the following statement:

"In the western theatre—Military activity was only slight along the entire front throughout yesterday. Three French attacks at Laon, on the southern slope of Hill No. 331, at La Sept, broke down under our artillery fire."

"During the night a projecting French trench was taken by storm in the Champagne district, northeast of Beausejour farm. Joining this trench to the east, we undertook a few successful mine explosions."

"Between Ally and Arment isolated fighting at close range took place."

"In the forest of La Prete we improved our new positions by making an advance."

"Since the 4th of July 1,798 prisoners, including 21 officers, and 3 cannon, 12 machine guns and 18 mine-throwers have been captured in the battles between the Meuse and the Moselle."

"At Lintrey, east of Lunéville, night advances made by the enemy against our outer positions were repulsed."

"In the eastern theatre an attack made by the enemy at Ossowetz was repulsed."

"In the southeastern theatre the situation with German troops remains unchanged."

ARCHBISHOP DEAD.

Rochester, N. Y., July 10.—Archbishop Quigley is dead.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Sioux City, Ia., July 10.—During an electrical storm here early to-day Mr. and Mrs. John Schroeder were killed by lightning.

NICHOLS WON.

Clifton, N. Y., July 10.—Gilbert Nichols, the Wilmington, Del., professional, to-day won the Metropolitan open golf championship on the links of the Fox Hill club here. He defeated Robert G. McDonald, instructor at the Buffalo Country club, with whom he was tied yesterday by a score of 73 to 78.

The eight-year-old son of a famous barrister was one day taken by his governess to a court of law in which his father was expected to make a particularly brilliant speech. "Mother, I heard father make a fine speech to-day," said the boy on his return home. "And what do you think? Father almost cried, and he made some of the jurymen cry, too!" "And you, too?" asked his mother. "Oh, no—he can't get over me!" replied the heir and pride of the family.

TO-DAY'S BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia	R. H. E.
Pittsburg	3 9 3
Philadelphia	6 1 1
Batteries—Adams and Gibson; Doan and Burns.	
At New York	R. H. E.
Cincinnati	3 9 1
New York	7 13 1
Batteries—Benton, Ames and Wing;	
Tearce and Meyers.	
At Boston	
First game	R. H. E.
St. Louis	7 9 0
Boston	1 6 2
Batteries — Robinson and Snyder; Hughes, Strand and Whaling; Gowdy.	
Second game	R. H. E.
St. Louis	1 4 1
Boston	3 6 1
Batteries — Meadow and Snyder; Davis and Gowdy.	
At Brooklyn	
First game	R. H. E.
Chicago	3 7 1
Brooklyn	8 12 1
Batteries—Zabel; Vaughn, Adams and Bresnahan; Douglas and Miller.	
Second game	R. H. E.
Chicago	0 4 3
Brooklyn	6 9 1
Batteries—Cheney and Archer; Dell and Miller.	

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Chicago	R. H. E.
Washington	1 5 0
Chicago	1 2 0
Batteries—Johnson and Henry; Benz and Schalk. (5 innnings, rain.)	
At Cleveland	R. H. E.
New York	4 7 0
Cleveland	0 5 2
Batteries—Caldwell and Sweeney; Morton, Jones and O'Neill.	
At Detroit	R. H. E.
Boston	6 9 0
Detroit	8 5 1
Batteries—Foster and Thomas; Duhe, Cave, Beland and Baker.	

MARVEL OF FATUITY, SAYS NEW YORK SUN

What American Newspapers Have to Say of Germany's Note

Cornish, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson was in communication this forenoon with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty at Washington regarding the last German note on submarine warfare.

Upon his return from an early morning golf game, President Wilson was informed of the publication in newspapers this morning of the text of the note as cabled unofficially from Berlin. He immediately communicated with Washington and remained in his study at Harlakenden House until luncheon, considering the situation growing out of the note, as well as other official business.

He made no comment.

Germany's reply to President Wilson's second note was commented upon editorially to-day throughout the United States. Excerpts from some of the leading newspapers follow:

New York Globe—Germany's reply to the second Lusitania note is as unsatisfactory as her reply to the first. There is evasion of the simple issue as to whether Germany intends to violate international law when the violation means the death of American citizens. The future of Germany, although twice interrogated, to make a definite disclaimer of such purpose is most dismaying to all who have labored to preserve unimpaired the historic good relations between Germany and the United States.

New York Evening Sun—The German reply to President Wilson's remonstrances against the abomination of submarine raiding as practiced by the German navy would be a climax of impudence if it were not a marvel of fatuity.

New York Herald—Stripped of its cant about "humanity," of its prating about Germany's previous contentions in behalf of "abolishment of the right of capture," of its tirade against Great Britain and its altogether specious contentions with regard to the Lusitania, the German answer to the United States is one of defiance.

Des Moines (Ia.) Capital—The point of importance in connection with the latest German note is that it does not represent "a chip on the shoulder" attitude.

Des Moines (Ia.) Tribune—Germany has decided that her submarine operations are important enough to risk adding the United States to the list of her enemies. President Wilson now will have to decide how important are the rights which he has set out to maintain. That will agree to the German proposal is unlikely. Our honor has not been attacked by any agency that a duelist would recognize as composed in mind. To those who cry for war the country should answer with an unequivocal no. Let those who feel affronted, go and enlist in the French army.

Chicago Journal—The German note just received in Washington is one of the most insolent and evasive messages ever addressed by the government of one nation to that of another. It fails to offer any reparation or apology for the killing of Americans on the Lusitania and other vessels. Clearly the jingo with the Reventlow brand of "statesmanship" is in control.

One drawback to this ingenious story is that British relations with France were the very opposite of cordial in 1897 and for long years afterward, that the Fashoda crisis, for example, preceded the Entente of 1904, and that the entente with Russia was not concluded until 1907.

"British business espionage" is a regular heading in the German papers to cable dispatches from Norway and Sweden. If is inevitable that British surveillance of the North Sea should cause a certain amount of inconvenience to Scandinavians, and the Germans are sparing no effort to stir up resentment. Needless to say, they indulge in a vast amount of exaggeration.

The British legation at Christiansburg described as the real seat of government in Norway and the British minister as the real governor of the country. No overseas commerce can be conducted without special British permission, and the whole economic life of the country is said to be subject to the caprice of alien officials.

An army of "spies" in British pay is tracing the history of every consignment imported, and the mere word of one of these paid "spies" is sufficient to put a firm on the "blacklist" and to ruin its business. Such is the picture that is painted in the columns of the German papers, and there is little doubt that German efforts are being made in Norway and Sweden to persuade the people that this grotesque distortion of British actions and motives is a true picture. The moral is that Sweden and Norway are the helpless victims of "British militarism"—the naval equivalent of "militarism."

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A CONTRIBUTION BY ADMIRAL VON HOSE

German Writer Says United States is Secret Ally of Britain

London, July 10.—Is the United States a secret ally of Britain? This question is seriously put forward by the Vossische Zeitung, and a solemn answer in the affirmative appears in its columns from Rear-Admiral von Hose. Not merely is the United States in secret alliance with Britain; it has also been for many years a secret partner in the Triple Entente. Indeed, in the admiral's belief, the United States was pledged secretly to Britain, France and Russia at least ten years before the Triple Entente came into existence and seven years before the note of the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale.

The fact is, however, that many Germans have secret treaties on the brain. They are in mood to suspect British diplomacy of anything and to imagine that the whole world has been turned against them by a series of secret treaties engineered by the British foreign office.

The admiral argues it out thus: "Ever since the Spanish war a strong pro-British tendency has manifested itself in United States policy. This displayed itself in the highest degree during the Boer war, during which the United States observed neutrality toward the belligerent parties in exactly the same fashion as she is doing in the world war raging at this moment."

Admiral Mahan, the glorifier of British sea power, and of Nelson the British sea hero, did his very utmost, according to the German viewpoint, to make his countrymen consider the German colonial—and naval—efforts as ridiculous and unimportant as far as Britain was concerned, "but as very menacing to the United States and as directed against the Monroe Doctrine." Admiral von Hose then draws particular attention to Joseph Chamberlain's offer of "an accord or understanding or a treaty, as you like to call it," to the United States.

To clinch the matter he takes from the Fatherland a quotation from a book on "Pan-Germanism," by Prof. Roland G. Usher, of Washington university, published in 1913, in which the American professor roundly declares that "in the year 1897 a secret understanding existed between the United States, Britain, France and Russia whereby the United States was pledged to do its best in a war brought about by Germany to support the allies." The understanding originated from the assumption by the United States of the Spanish colonies and the necessity for having the permission of Britain and France for the building of the Panama canal rather than any real conviction about the German menace as a governing motive.

One drawback to this ingenious story is that British relations with France were the very opposite of cordial in 1897 and for long years afterward, that the Fashoda crisis, for example, preceded the Entente of 1904, and that the entente with Russia was not concluded until 1907.

"British business espionage" is a regular heading in the German papers to cable dispatches from Norway and Sweden. If is inevitable that British surveillance of the North Sea should cause a certain amount of inconvenience to Scandinavians, and the Germans are sparing no effort to stir up resentment. Needless to say, they indulge in a vast amount of exaggeration.

In the cash department there was fair demand for wheat, particularly No. 2 northern, and offerings did not satisfy requirements. Cash oats and barley were low in fair demand with few offerings. There was nothing doing in flax. The total number of inspections on Friday was 15 cars, as against 21 last year, and in sight to-day were 100 cars.

Wheat—Open, Close

July 138 134

Oct. 104 10

WEILER'S DAILY STORE NEWS

A Tempting Display



of novel and attractively upholstered Sea Grass Furniture for Summer cottages is displayed in our Broughton street window. The extra close weave and strong frames make this furniture very durable. Upholstered with gay chintz or cretonne Sea Grass Chairs make a charming addition to any room.

CASH PRICES

Chairs, \$4.50 to	\$7.20
Tables, \$4.95 to.....	\$6.75
Settees, \$8.55 to.....	\$9.00
Flower Stands, \$2.95 to.....	\$5.85
Arm Chairs, upholstered in cretonne, \$5.85, \$6.30, \$6.75, \$7.65 and \$8.10	

China Tea Sets

If you want a dainty, yet inexpensive Tea Set for everyday use, now is your time to get one of our fine English China Tea Sets. The dainty floral decoration, in a variety of beautiful colorings, will whet even the most jaded appetite these warm days. Cash Prices of 40-Piece Sets, \$5.85, \$6.75 and \$8.10.

Printed Art Fabrics and Tissues

We have a large assortment of very artistic and unusual designs, which make beautiful hangings, and are much used for upholstering furniture and making loose covers and cushions. The judicious use of a few yards of these charming materials will brighten up your rooms and give your home a delightfully "homely" appearance. These materials are 50 inches wide, and sell for cash prices, per yard, of \$1.15 to \$2.48.

It's Here and You'll Like It

Baby needs fresh air and sunshine. One of "Weiler's" Go-Carts or Buggies will enable both mother and baby to enjoy their daily outing in comfort. No fond parent can view our display of baby carriages without immediately coveting one of these stylish equipages for His Majesty the Baby. Our buggies are big and roomy with soft upholstery, but are very light and easy running.

The collapsible Go-Carts have good resilient springs, spring seats and backs that are so necessary for baby's comfort.

CASH PRICES

Go-Carts, up from \$2.25

Carriages, up from \$16



Matchless Array of China Gift Pieces

It is bigger, finer, more varied than ever before. The collection wasn't bought in a lump, but each piece chosen critically for beauty of design, harmonious coloring or effective combinations. Individuality marks the gathering. Here you will find "something different."

We cannot urge too strongly an early selection, as it is not possible for us to duplicate any of the pieces imported from Europe.



WATER TRANSPORT FOR LUMBER OF PROVINCE

Sir Richard McBride Deals With Problem at Board of Trade

That merchants and manufacturers who are members of the board of trade should give more attention to its meetings, and show by their presence an interest in what it is doing for the commercial concerns of the city, was the opinion expressed by the president, Colonel the Hon. E. G. Prior, at the quarterly general meeting held yesterday afternoon.

"There is too much apathy among the business men of Victoria," said Col. Prior at the close of the meeting. "Surely they can give an hour or two to the board of trade and take a personal interest in the work it is doing. When times are hard is the time to look forward to better times and take steps to increase our trade."

The chief speaker of the afternoon was the premier, Sir Richard McBride, who has just got home from a three months' absence in the east and in the old country. He was given a cordial welcome by the members of the board, and spoke of what he had seen of the war, and how the people of the home land are meeting the conditions created by it.

Sir Richard dwelt on the needs of water transportation, especially for the lumber of this province, for which it is hoped to find new and wider markets as an outcome of the war. He seemed to foreshadow some action by the province, in the event of the national government not taking action, in the direction of assistance either by way of subsidy or guarantee to shipbuilding or the establishment of lines of freighters.

The president, in his usual resume of the activities of the board for the last quarter, mentioned first the conference with the city council and labor representatives on the employment of Chinese in lumber mills and yards.

It was the opinion of the majority that anything that would militate against the success of the lumber industry at this time would be a bad thing for the whole community. Colonel Prior took occasion to pay a well-merited tribute to the work of J. G. Cameron in the development of the city and its industries.

A conference had been held with Richard Griff, imperial trade commissioner in Canada, who had promised to do what he could towards securing bottoms for the lumber-carrying trade. Mr. Griff will also endeavor to have a Canadian customs official in New York, a convenience which the government has refused to provide. Another matter which Mr. Griff will take up with the federal government is the starting of shipbuilding here.

For some time past the board had under consideration the marking of imported eggs with the place of origin.

This was now being taken up with the department of trade and commerce. If it was, as Hon. Martin Burrell thought,

a matter for provincial and municipal action, there should be no trouble, as the local producers were entitled to protection, especially against Chinese eggs.

The obtaining of larger orders for war supplies from local merchants and manufacturers had occupied the attention of the council for some months past, but the situation was still far from satisfactory. There was a strong indication that by next week all the

shops capable of making shells would

be at work, a carload of blanks having

arrived and now being cut up. As a result of this costing from \$60,000 to \$80,000, as some people seemed to think, no said, an abbatoir that would meet all the needs of Victoria could be put up for \$10,000. Then all the meat used in the city could be killed, dressed and inspected there.

Arising out of further discussion of this matter it was alleged that there was no inspection of the fresh meat offered for sale on the public market.



Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

EWGILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL

LENGTHY DISCUSSION ON LABOR BUREAU

Trades and Labor Council Presents Case on Situation

A long discussion took place at the streets committee of the city council yesterday afternoon with regard to the future of the Municipal Labor Bureau. A delegation was heard from the Trades and Labor council on the matter, urging that the usefulness of the bureau should be extended, and some public work started for the unemployed.

The aldermen heard the subject at considerable length, but did not reach any decision. The subject will be taken up again.

President A. S. Wells, on behalf of the council, said that Superintendent Winkel had proved conclusively that the bureau was not filling the want of a relief organization, but was merely a registration bureau. The speaker reviewed the situation which has arisen, and thought the city council had used the bureau as a means of putting things off. Mr. Winkel had evinced a desire more than anyone else to relieve the situation for the unemployed. The Trades and Labor council wanted the resignation withdrawn, and to secure that withdrawal the council should give the superintendent that support which ought to be forthcoming to assist him in his work.

Alderman Okell: What would you suggest?

Mr. Wells: The council has placed many suggestions before the city council, and we want you to ask the government to give real assistance. There are other channels in which you can operate.

Alderman McNeill: Suppose we did have the money, what work would you suggest?

Mr. Wells: We have suggested several propositions to the aldermen, and there are several other works which might be started. Apart from local improvement work, there is much which can be done of a permanent character to beautify the city.

Alderman Porter: We have always had unemployment, even when the city was employing nearly 3,000 men. Till recently 400 men were engaged on street work.

John Day: Are there any men employed except through the bureau?

The chairman (Ald. Porter): Only on sewer work.

Explaining this situation Alderman Porter said that men from Esquimalt were engaged on the northwest sewer, on account of the contribution to the trunk sewer made by Esquimalt municipality.

Mr. Day asked how many men were engaged, apart from men on the old reserve, and city work, through the bureau.

He did not get a definite answer, the data not being forthcoming.

Mr. Day then requested information about men who are not employed, and as to what course the council proposes to follow.

Alderman Sargent alluded to the removal of men to the harvest fields, while Mr. Day contended that men should be retained as far as possible here, in the interests of good citizenship.

In answer to the speaker Alderman McNeill said that the charity fund disbursed through the Friendly Help association was divided between two classes, those who had a breadwinner, and those who had not. In the former case the breadwinner was expected to work.

Mr. Day believed it would be better to close the bureau and to give work directly to the men through the engineering department. The Trades and Labor council had never asked for the establishment of the bureau, the request having come from other parties.

Alderman Sargent alluded to the memory and the work of the late Duncan Ross. Mr. Hall dealt with the land policy of the government, or, as he said it should more properly be termed, the rock-pre-emption policy.

He gave instances of the sort of land many of the boasted pre-emptors were, while the choice land had all been allowed to pass out of the hands of the province long ago into the hands of speculators who now hold it out of cultivation and at a price which no settler could afford to pay.

F. A. Pauline, the Liberal candidate in Saanich, was accorded a most flattering reception and made a thoughtful and reforming speech. He went at some length into the connection of Mackenzie and Mann with the province, showed what a weight of liability had been placed on the people as a result of the Canadian Northern Pacific guarantees, and reviewed the disasters consequent on the over-capitalization of old-fashioned industries like the whaling business, the lumber industry and the coal mines with which the railway magnates have been associated.

Other speakers were R. S. Thompson and George G. Vallance. The meeting concluded with the singing of the national anthem.



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PEPPERMINT AND CINNAMON FLAVOURS
MADE IN CANADA

F. A. Pauline, Candidate, H. C. Hall and Others Speak; Tribute to Late Duncan Ross

A well attended meeting of the Liberal and Independent electors of the Gorge district assembled in Masson's store, at the corner of Ober and Tillicum roads, last evening for organization purposes. This was one of a series of meetings being held throughout the Saanich constituency in organization and preparation for the general elections, and was under the auspices of the Burnside Liberal association.

In the unavoidable absence of P. W. Dempster, president of the association, the chair was occupied by J. M. Kennedy, who spoke of the feeling in favor of the Liberal candidates which was found everywhere and the revolution of sentiment against the government.

H. C. Hall, one of the city candidates, paid a fitting tribute to the memory and the work of the late Duncan Ross. Mr. Hall dealt with the land policy of the government, or, as he said it should more properly be termed, the rock-pre-emption policy.

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FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With the Osthine Prescription.

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by druggists under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of osthine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength osthine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

"In politics," said Senator Sorghum, "you must begin at the bottom of the ladder." In what manner? "Well, as a rule, the first thing you do is to shake the ladder in an effort to dislodge the fellows ahead of you."

Bilton — "What is the reason for Jinks' sudden pseudo-pompous dignified manner?" Tilton — "He recently married, and he's trying to live up to his wife's opinion of him."

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Canned Corn Starch, pks.	25c.
Laundry Starch, 3-lb. tins	20c.
Mixed Bird Seed, per lb.	10c.
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On Tuesday,

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All his costly and well-kept
FURNITURE AND
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Parlor—Couches, upholstered arm chairs, wicker chair and cover, grass chairs, jardiniere stand and fern, occasional table, coal box, brass fender and irons, jardinières, ornaments, carpet, etc.

Diningroom—Fumed oak diningroom suite consisting of buffet, dining table and set of six dining chairs, flat top desk, walnut upholstered chair, upholstered chair and cover, brass paper rack, jardiniere stand and plant, crockery and glassware, carpet, electric iron, etc.

Hall—Grass chair, grass settee, umbrella stand, hall table, mirror, large rug, staircarpet, etc.

Bedroom No. 1—All-brass bed, spring and mattress, oak dresser and stand, child's crib and mattress, toiletries, chairs, carpet, bedding, etc.

Bedroom No. 2—All-brass bed, spring and mattress, child's cot and mattress, white dresser and stand, toiletware, bedding and pillows, screen pictures, linen box, carpet, etc.

Bedroom No. 3—Three-quarter bed, spring and mattress, dresser, bedding and pillows, table and chairs, carpet, etc.

Kitchen—Gurney-Oxford range with brass coil, kitchen table, chairs, high chair, carpet sweeper, cooking utensils, crockery, etc.

Outside—Garden roller, hose and reel, child's wagon, washing machine, step ladder, kitchen table, carpenter's tools, lawn mower, garden tools, etc.

Take Mount Tolmie car, leaves town 115 and 215. Goods on view Monday from 2 till 5 p.m., and morning of sale.

N.B.—This sale starts at 2.30.

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Strictly up-to-the-minute Oxford and Boot styles. Latest re-cede toes with flange and new military heel, including the popular cloth top effects.

Prices for Boots or Oxfords, \$5.00 and \$6.00

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1208 Douglas Street. Phone 2504

VICTORIA CLUB HAS MANY AT GARDEN FETE

Pleasing Event at Cloverdale
Yesterday Attracts Numerous Visitors

Mrs. T. W. Paterson opened the garden party held under the auspices of the Victoria club yesterday afternoon and evening in the spacious gardens kindly lent for the occasion at the home of Misses Tolmie, at their home at Cloverdale.

Her remarks were brief but contained the best of good wishes for the success of the enterprise and for the welfare of the club. Mrs. G. P. Osler's small son afterwards presented Mrs. Paterson with a pretty bouquet of flowers, while the Dolly Varden orchestra played "Rule Britannia."

The fete was delightfully arranged, the grounds containing many diverting pastimes for the entertainment of the numerous visitors. Tennis, in charge of Miss Rowan, found favor with many, the winners of the competition being as follows: Ladies' doubles, 1st, Mrs. Turner and Miss Grant; 2nd, Miss Lewthwaite and Miss Miller. Men's doubles, Mr. Londe and Mr. Turner.

Clock golf was also popular with the guests, this being in charge of Mr. Osler. A popular touch-and-take was in charge of Miss Barton and Miss Catherine Neale, and Miss MacDonald and Miss McElfish found many anxious to hear their fortunes. Miss Vantreigh read character and fame in palms and Mrs. Gordon-Grant's snowballs enclosed the future history of those who acted as patrons.

There were stalls of home-made candies in charge of Mrs. Peter Turner, Miss Grant, and Miss Jean Tolmie, and a table of attractive fancy articles presided over by Mrs. Duncan and Miss McElvie. Afternoon tea, the ever popular refreshment, was dispensed by Miss Oldfield and a number of assistants. Flowers were vended about the grounds by a dainty little flower girl, Miss Dorothy Watson. At the gate the Misses Tolmie relieved each other in the duties of the exchange and in welcoming the visitors, while Miss E. Tolmie gave invaluable help in looking after the guests' welfare and seeing that everyone had a good time. An art gallery, in charge of Miss Wright, was visited by many, and in the evening a delightful programme of music, dances, and instrumental selections was given before a big audience seated on the broad lawns.

Among some of the special features of this part of the proceedings were the vocal solos by Mrs. Baird, whose beautiful and sympathetic contralto revived the charm of the old favorite, Tosca's "Goodbye," and a number of other melodious songs, the singer winning encores after each of her appearances. She was accompanied by Mrs. Green. Miss Mesher gave a graceful pas de deux, dancing Dvorak's Humoresque, in nymph dress with exceptional grace. Miss McCorkell was recalled after her quaint version of "Tipperary," with the substitution of "Auchtermeichie" for the Irish resort, and a liberal distribution of Scottish colliequias. Little Phyllis Philip gave a pretty rendering of "My Little Sweep" and "If No One Ever Married Me" and other vocalists who afforded their audience pleasure were Laurie Johnson, who has a very sympathetic and powerful baritone; Edwin W. Brown, a lyric tenor; Miss Barton, whose pretty numbers were well received; and Mr. Penwill. Miss Young, accompanied by Miss Lawson, played two very artistic numbers on the violin; and Miss Phyllis Dubois gave a scarf dance. The only piano forte number on the programme was that by Miss Phyllis Clayton, which opened the entertainment. Miss Camusso gave splendid service as the accompanist for the evening.

As the result of the enterprise a very creditable sum has been placed to the credit of the Victoria Club fund, the success of the undertaking being largely due to the splendid energy of the club committee, the Misses Tolmie, and all the talented artists who lent their services for the occasion. All the programmes were typified by the Underwood Typewriter company, whose generosity in this respect was much appreciated, as was that of the Dolly Varden orchestra, which provided music during the entire afternoon.

RED CROSS WORK

Sidney and Ganges Societies Are Busy Doing Good Work for Soldiers.

Since the formation of a sub-branch for Red Cross work at Sidney there has been much activity there in this direction. At the home of Mrs. P. N. Tester a pillow and towel shower was held. The Sidney Review fund amounted to \$63, and following the formation of the branch there has been a large quantity of things sent to Victoria. At the organization meeting Dr. Cummings was elected convenor, and Mr. Tester secretary. The committee consists of Mrs. A. O. Wheeler, Mrs. Alan Campbell, Mrs. J. Wesley Miller, Mrs. Tester, Mrs. Halsketh, Misses Hough-ton and Louound.

Ganges Harbor, I.O.D.E. is doing good Red Cross work and on July 24 will hold a sock day at the Ganges wharf, hoping to get at least one pair of socks from all who attend. In addition the people there are still maintaining their work for the relief of the Belgians.

From a Red Cross refreshment booth at the wharf they have raised \$131 for five Saturdays. The money is used for buying material for bandages and dressings to be made up by the chapter.

Recently there were shipped 180 A. B. pads, 300 mouth wipes, 180 dozen handkerchiefs, and numbers of other things useful in field service, and all made by members of the society and contributed.

OUR JULY SALE NEWS

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The New Awning Middy Waist

The very latest in Outing Waists. They are made in the usual middy style, of an awning striped mercerized material. Colors are royal blue and white, rose and white, emerald and white and black and white. Some have collar and band of white rep and lace at the hips. These are very smart and showy and will no doubt prove to be a popular form of Outing Waist. Very special at each \$1.50.

Children's Hats to Clear at Half-Price

You can select from a large variety of shapes, including the sailor and toadstool. Some of the very finest and softest grades of straw have been used in the making. Mothers should not fail to take fullest advantage of this opportunity. July Sale HALF-PRICE

Only a Few of These Dresses Left

Dainty new Wash Dresses, made in good style for outing wear and of material that will give the greatest amount of service. See them in the windows to-day. July Sale price.....\$3.75

Sale of Cool Summer Underwear

Combinations, fine cotton lisle, with or without sleeves, tight or loose knee. Reg. 50c. July Sale price \$35c, or 3 for \$1.00
Combinations, cotton lisle, plain or porous knit, short or no sleeves, tight or loose knee. Reg. 65c. July Sale price 50c
Combinations of silk lisle, with or without sleeves, umbrella knee edged with lace. Reg. \$1.00 to \$1.75 values. July Sale price 85c
Plain Silk and Swiss Rib Silk Combinations, no sleeves, tight and loose knee; edged with silk braid. Reg. values \$5.00 and \$7.00. July Sale prices, \$3.85 and 50c
Vests, low cut, with fancy lace yoke, with or without sleeves—Reg. values 65c and 75c. July Sale 50c
Reg. value \$1.00. July Sale 65c

The Shoes You Require at July Sale Prices

Women's White Boots. These sell in Seattle at \$2.00 pair. Our July Sale price \$2.35
White Oxfords, in misses' sizes. Just the shoe for either dress or outing wear. Sale price, pair \$1.35
Patent Pumps in five or six different styles, and all made in fashionable cut. Nearly all sizes represented. Very special price, pair \$3.85

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Our Method: 20 sacks to the ton, 100 lbs. of coal in each sack.

**PAYS TRIBUTE TO
PTE. JIM BROWN**

GRAHAME STREET

City Proposes to Reverse Its Decision
as to Improvement.

At the meeting of the streets committee of the city council yesterday afternoon, the council members decided to rescind the resolution to pave Grahame street, between Bay street, and Hillside avenue, and to close the by-law after finishing the underground work. The deputation of owners represented that sidewalks were sufficient, but that the by-law called for paving only.

Alderman Dilworth thought the council ought to have additional information on the matter. There appeared to be some confusion, which should be cleared up.

It was stated that it was a "poor man's street" and that there were 15 residents on one block, and 15 on the other, of the portion of Grahame street affected in the by-law.

EFFICIENCY VACATION

One of the latest and best plans is what is commonly referred to as the efficiency vacation, and is being tried this summer by E. W. Gillett Company of Toronto. Under the plan in question, all factory and office employees will have a two weeks' vacation at the same time. In a large business, a lot of very careful planning is necessary in order to have the scheme work out satisfactorily, but it is expected that the result will be better than under the regular plan, which meant that probably two or three people would be away every week during the entire summer.